

ANNALS
of
BATH COUNTY
VIRGINIA

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Highland County, Virginia."



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Ph. Robert Louis Moore Pitt-Rivers



A hand-drawn map of Bath, West Virginia, in 1791. The map is enclosed in a rectangular border. It shows the boundaries of Bath County, which are marked with a solid line. Surrounding Bath County are three other counties, each marked with a dashed line: Pocahontas County to the northwest, Highland County to the northeast, and Allegany County to the southwest. The names of these counties are written in a cursive script within their respective areas.

Pocahontas

Highland

Bath

Allegany

BATH IN 1791

The Solid Line Shows Old Boundary

ANNALS OF BATH COUNTY

I

GEOGRAPHY OF BATH



IN ALL the states of the American Union there are but two counties named Bath. One is in Virginia and the other is in the daughter state of Kentucky. The older of these came into actual existence May 1, 1791. It was then larger than any present county in either of the Virginias. It is still larger than the average of the 155 counties in the two states.

Until West Virginia became a fact, Bath lay near the center of the Old Dominion. It now lies against the western border of the parent state. Near its southwestern angle it is crossed by the thirty-eighth parallel of north latitude and also by the third meridian west from Washington. In outline the county is a fairly regular quadrangle, the four corners pointing very nearly north, east, south, and west. Between the northern and southern corners the diagonal distance is 27 miles, and between the eastern and western corners the distance is 30 miles. The area is placed at 548 square miles, or 352,720 acres. The airline distance from the county seat to the state capital is 135 miles, the direction being a little south of east. The city of Washington is 160 miles away, the direction being northeast.

The western boundary of Bath is the central ridge of the Appalachians, sometimes called the Alleghany Front. It divides the waters coursing toward the Atlantic from those running toward the Mississippi. This massive uplift is a natural boundary. On the eastern side of the county, Walker's Mountain, Sideling Hill, and Mill Mountain take turns in forming the border line. These three elevations run almost precisely in the same direction. From the top of Walter's Mountain the line leaps squarely across a very narrow valley to the top of Sideling Hill. Four miles southward it passes with equal abruptness across a still narrower valley to the summit of Mill Mountain. And yet this complex eastern border opens to the base line only at the one point where Panther Gap provides an easy passage for a railroad and an outlet for the waters of Mill Creek.

On the other hand the northern and southern county lines are entirely artificial. Bath is simply a cross-section of the great valley which extends nearly all the way from New River to the Potomac. The bordering counties are Highland, Augusta, Rockbridge, Alleghany, Greenbrier, and Pocahontas, the last two lying in West Virginia.

The Alleghany Front is lofty throughout, reaching in Paddy Knob at the northern corner of Bath an altitude of 4500 feet. Within the county the most distinctive uplift is the divide running lengthwise through the center, separating Bath into two principal divisions. For more than half the way this divide is Warm Springs Mountain, which enters from the south and terminates near Burnsville. Jack Mountain enters from the north and runs a little past the other ridge, the distance from crest to crest being one mile. From Duncan's Knob, Jack Mountain drops quite suddenly into the lower continuation known as Wilson's Mountain. From the same knob a saddle reaches across to Warm Springs Mountain and thus preserves a continuity of watershed in the central divide. Near the center of the county Warm Springs Mountain forks, the western and lower arm, known as Valley Mountain, running nearly parallel with the eastern, at a distance from summit to summit of two miles, and passing into Alleghany county. The portion lying in Bath is pierced by no fewer than six water-gaps.

Midway between the Alleghany Front and the central divide is a very conspicuous elevation, which to the north of the place where it opens to give passage to Back Creek, is styled Back Creek Mountain. Southward, it is known as Bollar Mountain. Westward of this ridge is Little Mountain, separating the valley of Little Back Creek from that of Back Creek proper. Eastward are Rocky Ridge, Warwick's Mountain, and Callison Ridge. A little east of Warm Springs Mountain is Tower Hill, a continuation of the Bullpasture Mountain of Highland. From the Bullpasture gap on the county line it runs 10 miles southward to a bend in Dry Run. Southward from Thompson's Creek to the line of Alleghany County, the space for five miles east of the crest of Warm Springs Mountain is crowded with a succession of much lower uplifts. Beard's Mountain, the outermost and highest of these, lies in the same axis with Shenandoah Mountain, though separated from it by a long depression. Shenandoah Mountain, after holding for 60 miles an imposing

Southward are hill-ridges walling in the basin of Stuart's Creek. Near Millboro Springs begins the higher and ragged uplift of Rough Mountain, which terminates all at once in Griffith Knob at a bend of the Cowpasture on the Alleghany line.

Bath is in fact mainly occupied with mountain ridges, which vary a good deal in height, length and contour. To a person following any of the larger watercourses, the river-valley often appears narrower than is truly the case, because of foothill ridges rising sharply from the edge of the bottom land. Sometimes, as on the upper Cowpasture, these heavy bluffs present toward the river abrupt faces of dry, slaty soil, supporting a thin growth of small pines and a little hardwood underbrush.

As is generally the case in Appalachian America, the mountains of Bath occur in long ridges and present outlines of much grace and symmetry. This is particularly true of Walker's Mountain, the skyline of which is almost as horizontal as a house roof. Rough Mountain is quite exceptional in this respect.

The tendency of the Appalachian ridges to run out, or to be interrupted by watergaps, is of much practical importance. Routes of travel were thereby suggested to the white pioneers and to the Indians before them. The breaking down of Shenandoah Mountain offers a line of easy approach from the Valley of Virginia to the Cowpasture at Fort Lewis. Panther Gap and the pass at Griffith Knob presented lines of approach to the settlers who occupied Stuart's Creek and the lower Cowpasture. From the Cowpasture, Thompson's Creek opens a way through a succession of minor ridges to the very foot of Warm Springs Mountain. A depression in the skyline of the latter indicated to the early comers the most advantageous place for crossing that barrier. Then again, the gaps in Valley Mountain offered a choice of routes into the lower lying valley of Jackson's River. In short, physical geography has placed Bath on a through line of travel between the East and the West.

The uplift in the center of the county divides Bath into the two main valleys of Jackson's River and the Cowpasture. The more im-

division are Dry Run, Stuart's Creek, Porter's Mill Creek, and Padd's Creek. In addition to these is the basin of Mill Creek, which drains into the Calfpasture and not into the Cowpasture.

Jackson's River has a course of some 20 miles before touching Bath, and enters this county as a considerable stream. Within Bath it is swollen by Muddy Run, Chimney Run, Warm Springs Run, and Cedar Creek, but most of all by Back Creek. To the point of junction, Back Creek has pursued quite as long a course as the main stream itself but through a narrower valley.

A half mile south of the Highland boundary the Cowpasture is joined by the Bullpasture, which is the longer and larger of the two streams, and is even larger than Jackson's River at the county line. The united waters also pursue a longer course within the confines of Bath. But after passing into Alleghany, and at length reaching the point a little below Clifton Forge where it is joined by the Cowpasture, Jackson's River gains upon its companion both in length and volume. It is therefore regarded as the head branch of the James, which is the title the waters assume below the confluence. In colonial days this section of the James was known as the Fluvanna. The chief tributaries of the Cowpasture are the five mentioned in a preceding paragraph. None of these, except Stuart's Creek, is ordinarily of much size. Dry Run is so named because in its lower course there is no visible water except in a wet season.

The running waters of Bath are nearly always rapid as well as clear. In the sandstone areas are excellent springs of cool freestone water. The caverns which underlie the limestone belts attract the rainfall into underground channels. Near the base level of the valleys in which these belts occur, the waters reappear as powerful, never-failing springs. Except in times of flood, fordable places occur in all the rivers, although bridges sometimes obviate the need of taking the rocky bed.

Rock formations are called stratified, when they are due to the marl, sand, clay, or gravel which has been deposited by water, especially that of tidal streams. Because of the pressure of newer deposits above, these soft materials finally solidify into hard rock. The internal heat of the earth assists in this process, and when intense it works a change in structure, causing the rock to be of the kind known as metamorphic. Of this latter nature is the flinty sandstone, layers

of which, bent into an almost vertical position, may be seen in some of the watergaps. The stratified rocks of Bath are among the oldest known to geology. On the eastern and western borders they are of the Devonian series. There are also small areas of these in the intervening ridges. Elsewhere, the greater portion of the county is covered by the older Silurian series. Older yet is the narrow rim of Ordovician rocks in the Warm Springs valley. This rim incloses a large, oval-shaped area of the yet older Cambro-Ordovician rocks. Since all these formations are older than the Carboniferous beds, it is scarcely worth while to look for coal, unless on the extreme western border. But the deposits of iron ore and building stones are of much extent and value, although as yet undeveloped. There is also some manganese.

Layers of hard sandstone form the cores of the steeper ridges and tell us why these mountains exist. They protect the adjacent softer layers, which are more susceptible to wear and tear. It is mainly in the valleys and on the broad-topped elevations that we find the flaky slates and the limestones. The former blister from the action of frost and sun. The latter dissolve under the honeycombing effect of rainwater charged with carbonic and vegetable acids. Caverns, which are underground waterways, are thus eaten into the limestone beds, the presence of which is shown by the sinkholes on the surface above. But the limestone areas in Bath are not extensive. They occur chiefly in the Warm Springs valley and around Burnsville. Shale, more commonly termed slate, is a characteristic feature of the sterile bluffs which sometimes hem in the fertile bottoms of alluvial origin.

The soils of Bath differ very much in quality. First in value is the deep, dark loam of the river bottoms. The soil of the limestone belts is likewise superior and is particularly suited to grass. Much of the upland soil elsewhere is light in color and sandy in texture. Tight or loose stones, sometimes waterworn, occur everywhere, but in varying frequency. It is only the bottoms, the bench lands, and limited portions of the higher levels that have been in demand for tillage. A belt of bench and bottom is sometimes a mile from side to side. Yet such a strip is not continuous, bold heights sometimes coming close

vation gives it a more temperate air than is found in the same latitude on the Atlantic or the plains of the West. The Alleghany Front breaks the force of the northwesterners that have such free play throughout the Mississippi basin. It also causes a lower degree of humidity on the eastern side than on the western. Shenandoah Mountain scatters the east wind that is so trying along the seacoast. Bath has not the damp air that one would expect in a mountain region. It has not the close summer atmosphere and the winter keenness of the seashore, nor the accentuated extremes of heat and cold that are a well known feature of the Western climate. The air movement is less than in either of the other sections, high winds being rare. The winters are not usually of a severe type, the summers and falls are particularly delightful, and the air is pure, healthful and invigorating. There is, in fact, a fine climate at all seasons.

To be more precise, the climate of Warm Springs valley, with its altitude of 2200 feet, is but slightly below the average for the county. In this locality the mean temperatures for winter, spring, summer, and fall are 31, 51, 69, and 53 degrees. The yearly average, which is 51 degrees, is about the same as at Harrisburg in Pennsylvania, or Lincoln in Nebraska, although the climate of this valley is more regular than that of the other places. The yearly rainfall is 42 inches, including the snow, which in an unmelted form amounts to 26 inches. Along the two rivers, especially the Cowpasture, the climate is perceptibly warmer, the altitudes being less by from 500 to 1000 feet.

In the old-time solitudes of Bath there was a great deal of animal life. The buffalo and the elk have been gone much more than a century. The wolf, once a great scourge to the young livestock, is locally extinct, thanks to the large bounty that was maintained so long as he was here. The name of Panther Gap keeps us from forgetting that the puma, called "painter" by the pioneer, was once a co-tenant with the wolf. The fox and the wildcat, and an occasional black bear still linger, and now and then an eagle disports himself in the air. A very few deer remain in the more extensive woodlands.

migrants that appear in the spring are not so numerous as the true interests of the farmer demand. Rattlesnakes and copperheads are few, unless in their regular haunts. The clear streams contain some trout, bass, perch, suckers, and eels. The former abundance of wild game is reflected in the following rhyme, written of William Wilson of Bolar Run:

Old Wilson could sit at his door,
And count buffalo, elk, and deer by the score.

As is true in all Appalachia, the hills and valleys of Bath take naturally to a forest covering. The deciduous trees, such as maples, chestnuts, hickories, sycamores, willows, and oaks, heavily preponderate. Small pines cling to the dry soil of certain river-hills. The larger specimens on the mountain sides are mostly killed about fifteen years before the date of this book, by an insect pest, but many of their barkless trunks are yet standing. A varied undergrowth of shrubs and small trees is now more in evidence than in the time of the pioneer. Some of the more conspicuous wild fruits are the blackberry, the huckleberry, the teaberry, and the common and mountain raspberries. The wild grapevine grows to large dimensions.

Outside of the bottoms and the small lime stone area, the soils of Bath are not so favorable to making a good grass sod as in the more elevated county of Highland. Hence tillage farming is more conspicuous than there. The leading field crops are corn, grain, and hay, and large yields are obtained on the bottoms. The Fort Lewis farm has produced 2340 bushels of wheat in a single season. Orchard fruits, particularly apples, have always been grown for home use, but only of late has there been much attention to the producing of either large or small fruits on a commercial scale. The county is well suited to this branch of agriculture. An apple tree just over the Highland line was set out in 1765 by William Wilson, and in 1908 was still yielding 35 bushels of good spitzenbergs.

The scenic beauty of Appalachia is at once recognized by the observant traveler. There is an absence of monotony, because the scenery distinctly varies from mile to mile. When the woods are in

in regions where grass is not spontaneous.

The view from Flag Rock, on the crest-line of Warm Springs Mountain, can scarcely be surpassed with respect to scenic loveliness and interest. Looking southeastward, the eye passes over the succession of comparatively low ridges on the nearer side of the Cowpasture. Turning nearly to the east one gazes through a low gap into the valley of Thompson's Creek, and has distant glimpses of the Millboro turnpike among the fields around Fairview and Bath Alum. Beyond the winding course of the unseen Cowpasture there comes into view, for its entire length, the irregular summit and fluted slope of Rough Mountain. Beyond is the far smoother outline of Mill Mountain. Still further beyond, and of a pearly hue from the effect of distance, are the two House Mountains toward Lexington. Their short, straight summits and their abrupt endings loom well above the deeper-hued crest-level of the prominence in front. Yet the final sky-line in the east is not reached until one makes out the pale Blue Ridge, 40 miles away, and dominated by the towering Peaks of Otter. Looking more nearly east, and in a line with the view down Thompson's Creek, the observer peers into the deep notch of Panther Gap. In front of and to the right of this opening are the two uplifts on either side of Stuart's Creek. Beyond is Sideling Hill and then comes the remarkable horizontal crest of Walker's Mountain. A dozen miles away in the northeast are the Sister Knobs, marking the south end of Shenandoah Mountain and standing like sentinels above the low expanse in front. In the same direction, but at more than twice the distance, is Elliott's Knob, one of the loftiest peaks in Virginia. Turning about and facing the point of sunset, we behold another rapid alternation of forested heights, the Alleghany Front occupying the horizon. In the foreground is an exquisite panorama of Warm Springs valley, which lies a thousand feet below. Whether one is looking eastward or westward, mountain rises behind mountain at intervals that are seemingly short. Because these heights are forest-clad and thus screen the open lands between them, the outlook is

Among the natural curiosities of Bath is Ebbing Spring, three miles south of Williamsville. Intermittent springs are usually quite regular as to ebb and flow. But this one is so abnormal that the McClintic family, whose mansion lies within a few rods, have never been so fortunate as to see the waters at the exact moment of high tide. The rush comes with a considerable noise, yet during the times of ebb there is still considerable outflow. The stream once ran a mill, and so important was then the period of high water that when it came in the night, the miller would get up and set his burrs in motion. Two miles north is Meadow Lake, covering more than an acre of the Cowpasture bottom. It is fed by a powerful spring, and is the source of Spring Branch, which is capable of turning a very large over-shot wheel. It is thought that the spring is simply a reappearance of Cowpasture waters. At all events, the Cowpasture at ordinary stages is nearly dry for several miles above the mouth of the Bullpasture. Near Wallawhatoola Spring the Cowpasture seems again to lose a share of its visible volume, recovering it in a large spring near Nimrod Hall.

In a bluff on this river, near Windy Cove church, is Blowing Cave, mentioned in Jefferson's *Notes on Virginia*. The cavern has been explored a considerable distance and seems to have a second opening. There is a strong outward draft in hot weather and a strong inward draft in cold weather. The explanation is simple. Any deep cave has a uniform temperature the year round. This temperature is practically the same as the yearly average of the surface above. Such a cave in Bath would have a constant temperature, day and night, winter and summer, of from 50 to 52 degrees. So when the outer air is warmer than that of the cave, the heavy cold air rushes out, giving place to an equal weight of the lighter warm air. In winter the outer air is the colder, and it displaces the warmer air within.

THE LEWIS LAND GRANT



IN COLONIAL times an immigrant to Virginia who was of age and could prove he had paid the cost of his passage from Europe could claim a "headright," which entitled him to 50 acres of the public domain. He could also take up 50 acres for each adult male member of his household. The man availing himself of the headright privilege was required to settle on the land, to improve at least six per cent of the acreage, and to pay each year a quitrent of one shilling (17 cents) for each 5 acres. The tendency of this system was to fill Virginia with a good class of citizens. The principle on which it is based is the same as in the case of the present homestead law of the national government. Fifty acres was also the amount of public land which might be taken up by the private soldier of the Indian wars, by virtue of a proclamation of the royal governor of 1763. In Bath the headright was not permitted to cut any figure. As for the corn right and tomahawk right, which are one and the same thing, they did not acquire a recognized status until 1766, and consequently have no actual bearing on the settlement of this county.

Another system was the order of council. The governor, with the concurrence of his council, a body of men corresponding to the present state senate, would grant a huge block of land to an individual, or to a group of men acting as a company. In theory the purpose of the order of council was to settle a minimum number of families on the grant within a stated time. The grantee was supposed to be prohibited from charging more than a specified price per acre. He issued deeds, just as though the grant was owned by himself in fee simple. In modern usage the order of council would be defined as a method of colonization. But in practice there was created a non-resident proprietorship, enabling influential men in favor with the powers-that-were to levy for their personal benefit a plump tax on a body of settlers, and without rendering a corresponding benefit in return. Such a way of doing things was a graft. It discriminated against the small landseeker. It cornered the desirable land in a region where the proportion of rough

settlement. Many persons did so and in this way a thin fringe of settlement was pushed forward too rapidly for comfort or safety. Furthermore, the colonial government is said to have been very lenient toward its favorites in the matter of enforcing forfeiture where there was a failure to comply with the settlement condition. Sometimes the grantee did not charge the full minimum price per acre. At other times he exacted more than was his due.

The headright method was equitable. It assumed that the settler was capable of choosing land for himself. The other method was monopolistic. It assumed that the immigrant was too much like a child to select for himself, and that it was fair and proper to allow some self-constituted agency to charge him a high price for a comparatively small service.

The following paragraph, taken from a petition presented to the Legislature by Botetourt citizens in 1779, doubtless voiced a very prevalent feeling:

A few artful monopolizers, possessed of immense sums of money, which they have accumulated by taking advantage of the necessities of individuals, have it in their power to engross the greatest part of the public lands on this side of the Ohio, whilst the brave soldier is limited to a small portion and the virtuous citizen is implicitly debarred from getting any at all.

As we have already seen, a syndicate which included Thomas and Andrew Lewis was given in 1743 an order of council for 30,000 acres. We recognize as portions of this grant 91 separate tracts, covering about 27,000 acres, and surveyed in 1745-6. The Lewis brothers were good judges of land and they scarcely overlooked any section of river-bottom that was of first desirability. Neither did they fail to take notice of the limestone uplands of Warm Springs. These they seem to have covered by entries, probably as early as 1743. The surveys based upon such entries are of considerably later date than the 91 we are about to consider.

These original surveys average about 300 acres. Several of the more choice tracts were reserved by the Lewises for personal ownership or speculation. Of the others all but seven had been taken by

and the more desirable tracts of upland. Much of this later patenting went to the enlargement of the original estates. These later surveys may be classed as culls. Many of them were not made into new farms and their history is of far less interest than that of the primary surveys.

We therefore append to this chapter a list and description of these primary surveys. Where we find conveyances of title during the first 50 years of settlement, we include in the record all but the least important of these transactions. Yet here and there an item is missing which we have not been able to find. In a few other instances there is an element of uncertainty. Now and then an entry seems not to have found its way into the record books.

The holdings under the Lewis grant constituted the key to the early history of the upper basin of the James. The lands esteemed choice by the settlers cover only one-twentieth of this area. This fraction was taken up by men of enterprise and resource; men capable of carrying on a plantation rather than a common farm. Now and then a settler dropped out of the race, usually because of Indian raids or financial embarrassment. Other men, feeling cramped by the narrow valleys, or impelled by sheer restlessness, moved at length to the Carolina uplands or into the smooth country of the Mississippi Valley. If the pioneer did not himself migrate, his son or his grandson was quite certain to do so. If his surname has not utterly disappeared during the seventeen decades of settlement, the outflow has in most instances been of such volume as to leave behind only a small representation of his posterity.

Since Greater Bath covered nearly all the upper valley of the James, we have thought it best to include the Lewis surveys in Highland and Alleghany.

Beginning with the most eastern of the sources of the Bullpasture, that valley, as far down as the Lockridge neighborhood, was parcelled off into the surveys claimed by Elliot, De la Montony, syndicate (224 acres), Armstrong (112), Galt (122), and others.

Cowpasture was Jackson (340). Above Knox was Hall (212), and beyond him were Rainey, Jackson (163), and syndicate (286), these four not forming an altogether connected series. For about nine miles below the mouth of the Bullpasture the order was as follows: Lewis (390), McCreery (520), Lewis (430), Lewis (950), and Mayse (182). Southward to the mouth of Stuart's Creek the order is approximately this: Cartmill, Knox (93), Moore, Clendennin (195), Clendennin (130). Knox and Moore were separated by the river. Abercrombie lay on Cromby's Run, now Thompson's Creek. Laverty was at the mouth of Stuart's Creek. Just above him on that stream was Stuart. Beyond was first McCay and then Mitchell. Some distance higher up were Gillespie (300), Edwards, Hall (150), and Fitzpatrick. Just below Laverty and nearly opposite was Waddell. Thence, until we come into the great bend of the Cowpasture beginning at Griffith's Knob, the succession is as follows: Dickenson (1080), Millroy, Donally, Coffey, Watson, Muldrock (130), Duagherty, Walker, Mayse (415), Crockett (246), Scott, Simpson, Gillespie (320). Muldrock had a small survey near the mouth of the Cowpasture, and in the bend above was Gannt's.

In the pocket of bottom on Jackson's River, beginning just above the Highland line, there came, successively, Miller (487), Mayse (234), Lewis (304), and Lewis (489). Below the defile above Fort Dinwiddie were the very long surveys of Jackson (1100) and Dickenson (870). Thence along the river to the mouth of Dunlap—first called Carpenter's Creek, Peter's Creek, and Meadow Creek—the succession is about as follows: Crockett (283), Davis, Jameson, Armstrong (270), Ewing, Crockett (195), Elliot (163), Wilson, Montgomery, and Dunlap, together with three syndicate surveys. On the lower portion of the site of Covington was Wright, and in the river-loop below was Carpenter.

About the source of Falling Spring was a Dickenson survey. Well up on Dunlap was a large Lewis survey and another held by the syndicate. On Back Creek was a Lewis survey and four syndicate surveys, three of the latter lying at the mouth of Little Back Creek.

The surveys in the Lewis grant were patented by the first occupants or by their successors. The coefficients of the surveys were

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It would seem as though most of the settlers were either unable or unwilling to pay for their lands, or that they wished to worry the Lewis syndicate into granting patents for a nominal consideration. At any rate, many suits were brought against them by Robinson and Lewis between 1747 and 1752. The defendants in these suits include an undue proportion of the leading men of the settlements.

The suit of Mays v. Lewis, 1746, throws considerable light on the early settlement of Bath. Joseph Mayse states that he agreed to purchase of John Lewis 500 acres in one or more blocks. Lewis was to survey at his own cost, and give perfect title in fee simple whenever so required. Mayse was to pay three pounds per 100 acres and paid down two pounds. A 200-acre tract was laid off on the Cowpasture and Lewis promised to lay off the other 300 acres when asked to do so. Mayse paid the surveyor one pistole (\$3.61) and decided to take the other 300 acres on Jackson's River, adjoining William Wilson. James Trimble, alias Turnbull, there ran off for him 234 acres. In the fall Mayse built a cabin on it, paid 40 shillings, and always stood ready to pay the residue in cash, but Lewis demanded a bond, which Mayse refused to give, as he expected interest would be required. Mayse understands that Lewis has sold the 234 acres to a stranger.

In his reply, Lewis states that the bargaining was in June, 1746. Mayse lives on the Cowpasture survey. Lewis denies that Mayse paid him 40 shillings or any smaller sum on the same, but admits that Mayse let him have a tweed hat and some other trifles, which he understands were not to apply on the purchase. Lewis says Mayse never paid 40 shillings on the Jackson's River land, but on the contrary owed him 43 shillings, which he could not get till he threatened suit. Mayse had money in the hands of John Brown. The latter made over to Lewis a doubloon, out of which Lewis paid to himself the 43 shillings and was ready to pay Mayse what was left. He confessed selling the 234 acres and being paid in cash for it. He gave Mayse notice to settle and either pay down or give bond for the purchase money for both tracts, the bond to bear interest from the end of August, 1747. Mayse flatly refused to do either and demanded a patent in his own name. Lewis declares he has always been ready to give that

In *McCreery v. Justice*, we find this memorandum by James Trimble, dated August 7, 1750: "Surveyed for Wm. Warrick 224 Acres in Newfound Land between Saml De La Matonye & Carlile." Thomas Lewis says John McCreery paid him \$6.54 for the surveying, which was done for Warrick. In 1749 a charge of \$10.75 was added to the foregoing. John Justice gave bond to pay McCreery \$22.50 "for my right of a piece in the bull paster," also the purchase money to John Lewis, and the charges for the surveying and the "patton."

The name of the person for whom the tract was surveyed is mentioned first. Then follow, in regular succession, the acreage, the location, the date of patent, and finally the conveyances, if any, which ensued. When no name immediately follows the year of patent, it is to be understood that the patent was issued in the name of the person for whom the survey was made. Otherwise, the name of the new owner is mentioned. A star following the acreage—as 100*—means that the survey was in 1745. All other surveys were in 1746. (The Virginia pound of \$3.33 is represented by "p". Therefore, to reduce pounds to dollars, add one cipher and divide by 3. Other special abbreviations are these:

CP—Cowpasture; BP—Bullpasture; JR—Jackson's River; BC—Back Creek; SC—Stuart's Creek; FS—Falling Spring Run; DC—Dunlap Creek; A—acres: P—patent; br—branch; n—near; opp—opposite; adj—adjoining; cor—cornering on; mo—mouth of.

Abercrombie, Robert—425—Cromby's Run, CP—P, 1760, James Gay—336 A sold, 1773, to John Gay for 100p—the same sold by Jas. and Jno. Gay to Henry Rockey, of Pennsylvania for 3500p (depreciated paper money).

Armstrong, Robert—270—JR, below Bath line—P, 1760.

Armstrong, Robert—112—BP, below Doe Hill—P, 1760, William Wilson—sold, 1768, to Abraham Hempenstall for 46p.

Black, Alexander—250—CP at mo. BP—P, 1750—125 A sold to Alexander Black, Jr., 1765, for 40p—whole P plus later P of 34 A sold by pioneer's sons, 1792, to Thomas Houston for 400p—sold by Houston, 1796, to John Lewis for 1000 p—sold by Lewis, 1798, to Charles Cameron for 1000p.

Bodkin, Richard—339—BP above Pullin—P, 1750—sold, 1762, to Samuel Given for 158p—100 A sold, 1765, to James Burnside for 40p—239 A sold 1748, to John Hicklin for 150p.

Carlile, Robert and John—304—BP below Estill—P 1765—divided equally 1771 between Robert and John.

Carlile, Robert and John—204—W side BP below Armstrong's 112—P, 1759—sold, 1786, by George Carlile to William Erwin for 10p. Sold, 1793,

Carlile, John—281—BP below Carlile's 304—P, 1750, William Wilson—sold 1761, by Matthew Wilson (brother and heir) to Robert Graham for 67½p.

Carpenter, Joseph—782—JR below Wright—P, 1750—230 A sold, 1762, to John Mann for 700—464 A divided equally, 1765, between Joseph and Solomon Carpenter (sons), each paying father 10p—160 A of Solomon's share purchased at public sale, 1772, by William Hughart for 90p, and sold by him, 1786, to Wallace Estill, Jr. for 260p. However, Solomon Carpenter and Sutney his wife sold to John Mann, 1773, 160 A for 130p.

Cartmill, John—300*—CP touching Indian Draft—P, 1760—245 A sold, 1774, to Samuel Cartmill for 100p, and by him, 1787, to Nathan Crawford.

Clendennin, Archibald—195—CP n mo SC—P 1750, Thomas Thompson,

Clendennin, Archibald—130—adj his other tract—P, 1750, Thomas Thompson.

Coffey, Hugh—220*—CP below Donally—P 1750—Sold 1766, by John Coffey (son) to John Ramsey for 40p, and by him, 1794, to Samuel McDannald for 150p. John McDannald then a neighbor.

Crockett, Robert—195—JR mo Cedar Creek—P, 1760, John Dickenson—sold 1762, to James Fitzpatrick for 30p—sold, 1793, by Fitzpatrick to Paul Harpole for 225p.

Crockett, Robert—246—CP below James Mayse—P, 1750, John and Archibald (sons)—sold, 1776, to James Beard and by him to Richard Mayse, 1794, for 385p.

Crockett, Robert—283—JR above mo FS—P 1750, Samuel (son)—sold, 1762, to Alexander Hamilton for 40p—sold by Hamilton, 1765, to William Hamilton for 100p—sold by latter, 1771, to Samuel Kincaid for 50p—sold by Kincaid, 1780, to Andrew Kincaid for 400p—76 A sold by Andrew Kincaid, of Greenbrier, to John Kincaid, 1795, for 35p.

Davis, David—320—E side JR, mo FS—P, 1760, Robert Abercrombie—sold, 1761, to John Stuart for 150p—sold by Stuart, 1761, to William Mann for 152p—sold by Mann, 1784, to John Robinson for 60p.

De La Montony, Samuel—200—CP below Elliott—P, John McCreery—sold, 1760 to John Bodkin for 25p—sold by Bodkin, 1762, to Robert Duffield for 21½p—sold by Duffield, 1794, to William Armstrong for 300p.

Dickenson, Adam—1080*—CP between Waddell and Millroy—P, 1750—311 A sold, 1754, to Alexander Craighead for 150p, and by Craighead, 1765, to Andrew Sitlington for 200p.

Dickenson, Adam—870—JR below Jackson's 1100 A—P 1750—215 A (upper end) sold, 1754, to John Byrd for 25p—377 A (middle) sold, 1754, to James Bourland for 75p—317 A (lower end) sold, 1754, to William Dean for 75p. Dean sold to John Dean (brother), 1765, for 100p—Bourland sold 175 A, 1774 to Robert McClellie for 154p. Note:—The sales by Dickenson

At same time, Jones sold to Elisha Williams 3 other tracts in WS, 910 A, for 150p.

Donally John—277*—CP above Coffey—P, 1751.

Daugherty, William—285*—CP between Muldrock and Walker—P, 1750—sold by heirs, 1791, to Robert Sitlington for 330p.

Dunlap, Arthur—270—JR mo Dunlap Creek—P, 1750, William Jackson—sold, 1772, to Richard Morris for 100p.

Edwards, Hugh—174—SC, cor Thomas Gillespie—P, 1763, Charles Lewis sold, 1769, to John McCausland—sold by latter, 1791, to Andrew McCausland (son).

Elliott, Archibald—364—sources of BP and Blackthorn—P, 1756, James Trimble—sold, 1757, to George Wilson for 55p—200 A sold by Wilson to Samuel Wilson for 40p—164 A (remainder of survey?) sold by Samuel Wilson, 1773, to John McCoy for 150p.

Elliott, Archibald—163—JR—P (?)—sold, 1758, to John Johnson—sold, 1759, by James Clark and William Elliott (through power of attorney from Archibald Elliott) to William Johnson, assignee of John Johnson, for 60p—sold by William Johnson, 1762, to John Bollar for 50p.

Estill, Wallace—344—BP at Clover Creek mill—P, 1750—131 A sold, 1761, to Boude Estill (son) for 40p, and by latter, 1774, to James Carlile for 108p—213 A sold by Wallace Estill, 1774, to John Pehbles for 200p, and sold by Pebbles' heirs, 1805, to David Gwin for \$1500.

Ewing, James—254—JR at Muddy Run—P, 1760, Archibald Armstrong—sold, 1793, by Armstrong to John Sumwalt for 105p.

Fitzpatrick, Thomas—190—SC—P, 1761, John Stephenson—sold to John Gillespie, 1767, for 30p.

Gantt, Robert—40—CP—P, 1770, John Ramsay (?)

Gillespie, William—320—CP opp Griffith Knob—P, 1761—sold, 1780, to Aaron Hughes for 10,000p (depreciated money).

Gillespie, Thomas—300—SC—P, 1760—150 A sold, 1795, to John Edwards for 110p, and by him, 1779, to Jacob Rodecap for 180p.

Hall, James—150—SC—P, 1750—sold, 1770, to Andrew Donally, and by him, 1779 to Leonard Bell. Seems to have been sold, 1797, by Samuel Gillespie to John Edwards for 110p.

Hall, James—213—CP above Laurel Gap—P, 1750—sold to Robert Hall, 1760, for 10p, and by him to Joseph Gwin, 1772, for 100p.

Harper, Matthew—220—BP above Miller—P, 1758—sold, 1764, to Hugh Martin for 80p—sold by Martin to John Miller, of Rockingham,—sold by Miller, 1789, to Charles Callahan.

Hulman, William—361—BP above Largent—P (?)—probably acquired by Edward Hynes who died about 1790.

1784, by Robert Hall, who in 1780 purchased for 5 shillings 320 A of John Oliver—100 A sold by Hall (1783?) to William Allen—1000 A sold, 1788, to Jacob Warrick for 1500p—261¾ A sold, 1795, by Warrick to Charles Cameron.

Jackson, James—340—CP opp mo BP—P, 1750, John Jackson—170 A sold 1765, by William Jackson to Francis Jackson for 30p, and by latter, 1769, to William Renick for 42p—sold by Renick, 1776, to George Benson for 65p—the other 170 sold, by William Jackson, Jr., to Robert Hall for 600p.

Jackson, James—168—CP—P, 1759, William Sprowl—sold to William Stuart, 1761, for 30p.

Jameson, William—280—E side JR cor Ewing—P, 1760, John Jameson (son)—sold, 1765, to Archibald Armstrong, Sr., for 50p, and by the latter, 1767, to Robert Armstrong, Sr., for 100p—145 A sold, 1780, to Benjamin Tallman—James Kirk, a neighbor, 1780. But in 1795, Robert Armstrong, Sr., sold 196 to James Steele for 200p.

Knox, James—254—CP above Black—P, 1760—100 A sold, 1765, to Robert Knox for 20 p, and by latter, 1776, to Thomas Nickell—160 A sold, 1769, to Patrick Miller for 70p.

Knox, James—93—CP adj John Moore—P, 1760—sold, 1761, to Edward Thompson for 31½p, and by him, 1763, to Joseph McClung for 30p.

Largent, James—212—BP below Holman and on a small br—P (?)—sold, 1762, by William Johnson to Thomas Hamilton for 16½p, and by Hamilton, 1773, to Joseph Beathe.

Laverty, Ralph—300—CP mo SC—P, 1750—conveyed to Mrs. Rebecca Hamilton (daughter), 1786.

Lewis, John—950—CP at Fort Lewis—P, 1750, Charles Lewis.

Lewis, John—304—JR at "great lick" (Bolar Run)—P, 1760, William Wilson.

Lewis, Andrew—348—BP below Carlile's 281 A—P. 1750—sold, 1756, to Thomas Hicklin for 60p—217 sold by latter, 1761, to John Hicklin (son) for 50p, and by Samuel Given, of Botetourt, 1776, to Andrew Lockridge for 270p—131 A sold, 1770, by Thomas Hicklin to Thomas Hicklin, Jr., (son) and sold, 1793, by James Lockridge to Alexander Wiley for 230p—this sold by Wiley to John Stuart 1797.

Lewis, William—390—CP and BP below Black—P, 1750—sold, 1752, to Thomas Fearnster for 37½p—100 A sold, 1764, by Fearnster to John Montgomery for 48p, and by latter, 1792, to Alexander Taylor for 180p.

Lewis, Thomas—304, 210, and 150—mo of little BC—P as one tract, 1759, by Robert Abercrombie—sold, 1760, to Robert Gay—364 A sold, 1765, by Gay to Samuel Vance and William Hutchinson for 60p—183 A sold, 1766, to Samuel Vance for 30p—133 A sold, 1766, to John Vance for 50p.

Lewis, Thomas—489—JR below Bolar Run—P, 1764, Robert Bratton and

Lewis, Thomas—560—BC—P, 1761—sold, 1761 to James and Robert Allen for 80p—280 A sold by the Allens, 1763, to John Young for 45p—sold by Young, 1766, to John Davis for 67p, and by latter to James Gregory, 1768 for 75p—280 A sold by Robert Allen, 1763, to John Davis for 100p, and 85 A sold by Davis, 1768, to David Tate for 17p, and by latter to John Sprowl, 1770, for 20p.

Lewis, Thomas—95—BC—P (?)

Lewis, George—430—CP below McCreerys 520 A—P, 1752—215 sold, 1755, to John Lewis (son) for 120p, and by him to Charles Lewis, 1772, for 100p—215 sold, 1775, to Benjamin Lewis (son) for 90p, and by him to David Frame, 1772, for 150p.

Mayse, James—415—CP below Walker—P, 1760, William Mayse (son).

Mayse, Joseph—182—CP below Lewis' 950 A—P, 1761.

Mayse, Joseph—234—JR below Miller—P, 1760, Stephen Wilson—sold, 1797, to David Gwin for 1600p.

McCay, James—290—SC above Stuart—P, 1759—sold, 1784, by Jane McCay of Greenbrier (widow) to Andrew and Charles Donally—sold, 1795 by Charles Donally to Benedict Ailshe for 300p—150 sold by Ailshe, 1798, to James Graham.

McCreery, John—520—CP below Lewis' 390 A—P, 1751—260 A sold, 1765, to Robert McCreery (son) for 120p, and by him, 1790, plus 30 A to Thomas Wallace for 500p—260 A plus later P of 16 A sold, 1787, by John McCreery Jr (son) to John Bourland for 500p.

McCreery, John—280—BP below Carlile's 204 A—P, 1760, 1773, sold, 1763, to Richard Bodkin for 45p—sold (with mill) by Bodkin to Joseph Malcolm for 50p.

Miller, John—487—JR above Mayse's 234 A—P, 1760—243 A sold, 1770, to David Gwin for 100p—244 A sold, 1767, by Robert Miller, of Albemarle, to George Skillern for 250p.

Miller, James—250—BP above Bodkins'—P, 1760, James Burnside—sold plus 100 A of Bodkin land, to John Hicklin, 1786, for 300p—196 A sold, 1789, by Andrew Lockridge to James Lockridge.

Millroy, Alexander—200*—CP below Dickenson's 1080 A—P, 1751—sold 1762, to William Sprowl for 200p, and by Sprowl, 1772, to Hugh Hicklin for 132p—178 A sold by Hicklin, 1794, to George Whiteman for 250p and 22 A 1794, to John Dickenson.

Mitchell, John—234*—SC above McCay—P, 1759—sold to George Wilson for 80p—sold by Wilson, 1768, to Charles Donally for 90p, and by latter, 1791, to James Graham for 250p.

Montgomery, James—220—JR above Wright—P, 1750, Charles Walker.

Moore, John—220*—CP below Mayse's 182—P, 1759.

Raney, Michael—216—CP adj Hall's 212 A—P, 1760, Charles Gilham—sold, 1763, to James Bodkin for 41p, and by him to Robert Carlile, 1767, for 50p.

Scott, James—490—CP below Crockett's 246 A—P, 1751—sold, 1781, to Joseph Surber for 400p.

Simpson, James—300*—CP below Scott—P, 1761—sold to James Handley 1762—58 A sold, 1772, to John Henry Insminger for 55p.

Stuart, James—300—SC Lavery—P, 1750—sold, 1800, by Robert Stuart to Richard Mathews and by him, 1802, to Joseph Kincaid.

Syndicate—875—DC—P, 1750, Adam Dickenson.

Syndicate—490—DC—P, 1760, John Dickenson—sold, 1766, to William Hughart for 80p, and by him, 1768, to Andrew and Thomas Lewis for 120p—sold 1768 by Andrew Lewis to James Blair.

Syndicate—286—CP above Knox's 254 A—P, 1760, John Miller—sold, to John Kincaid for 80p.

Syndicate—175—BP between Largent and Harper—P, 1750, John Brown—sold to Hance Harper, 1753, for 20p, and by him, 1768, to Samuel Black—63 A sold, 1787, by John Black (son) to James Curry for 10p.

Syndicate—224—BP below De La Montony—P, 1750, John McCreery—sold 1753, to John Justice for 13¼p, and by him, 1754, to Michael Harper for 30p—sold by Harper, 1760, to William Shannon for 35p, and by him, 1765, to Robert Scott for 29p—sold by Scott, 1768, to James Burnside for 42p, and by him, 1772, to William McCandless for 42p—sold by McCandless, 1775, to Robert Hestent, of Dunmore, (Shenandoah) county for 170p, and by him, 1779, to Paul Summers for 700p (depreciated money). This place was by this time known as the Burdie house.

Syndicate—196 (169?)—JR mo Cedar Creek—P (?)

Syndicate—94—JR—P, 1771, William Lewis

Waddell, James—224*—CP between Lavery and Dickenson's 1890 A—P, 1750, Ralph Lavery—sold, 1770, to William Lavery (son) for 25p, and by him, 1774 to John Sitlington for 112½p—deeded by Sitlington, 1790, to James Kelso (son-in-law).

Walker, John—340—CP below Daugherty—P, 1759, John and Archihald Cleudennin.

Warrick, William—216—br of CP—P, 1759, Henry Gay—98 A sold by Martha Gay (widow), 1780, to Andrew Moody for 1000p (depreciated money).

Watson, Joseph—200 CP between Coffey and Muldrock—P. 1760, by heirs who sold, 1769, to James Scott for 22½p.

Wilson, George—175—JR n Cedar Creek—P, 1759 (?) James Callison—sold, 1760 to James Bourland for 30p, and by him to Rowland Madison—sold by Madison, 1780, to James Blair.

10p. In 1762 he sold James Clements 100 A for \$15.46. Shaw sold to James Bodkin, 1766, for 25p, and he to James Steuart, 1794 for 109p. Clements sold, 1776, to Jared Erwin, of Rockingham, for 200p.

Wright, Peter—286—JR at Covington—P, 1750—divided between Peter, Jr., and John (sons).

SURVEYS OF 1750-1754

Clendennin, Thomas—1754—68—Warm Springs Run—P, 1757—sold, 1797, by Thomas, Jr., (son) to Anthony Mustoe and William Chambers for 150p.

Cochran, Patrick—1750—24—JR—P, 1765, James Scott—sold, 1768, to Patrick Corrigan for 20p.

Cochran, Patrick—1750—18—CP—P, 1765, James Scott.

Crockett, John—1750—24—CP.

Davis, Patrick—1750—44—CP below Robert Crockett—P, 1767—sold, 1770, to James Milligan for 30p, and by him to William Griffith, 1776, for 103p.

Dickenson, Adam—1750—135—JR, P, 1761, Zopher Carpenter—sold to Michael Mallow, 1789, for 275p.

Dickinson, Adam—1751—33—DC—P, 1763, John Dickenson.

Seely, Jeremiah—1754—100—Dry Run of JR—P, 1761, Peter Wright.

Thompson, Edward—1751—42—CP adj Knox's 93 A—P, 1770, William McClung.

Warwick, William—1750—50—JR—P, 1761, William Gillispie.

Wilson, William—1754—100—JR—P, 1765.

Wilson, Hercules—1754—74—head of CP—P, 1774, George Wilson.

Wilson, George—1750—90—br of SC—P, 1761, James McCay—sold, 1793, by William McCay to Charles Donally for 25p.

Other patents for this region, in the period 1741-1769 inclusive, are these, the acreage, date and descriptions being given consecutively:

Adams, Thomas—340—1767—adjoining Hot Springs survey.

Arbuckle, James—400—1749—north side James below Island Ford.

Boggs, James—235—1766—JR—between Jackson and William Hamilton.

Clark, John—210—1769—BC of James.

Davis, John—45—1769—JR.

Dunlap, William—100—1750—mo BC.

Fulton, Thomas—115—1759—west side JR.

Gellispie, Hugh—85—1769—west side SC.

Greve, John—400—1741—including fork at mo of CP.

Hauls, Archibald—53—1765—northwest side of CP.

Hardin, Benjamin—44—1775—head of JR.

Hawley, Archibald—50—1769—head of JR.

Hicklin, Thomas—68—1761—BP—adj. Andrew Lewis land on southwest.
Lewis, Thomas—1300—1763—"the valley" of BC.

Lewis William—six surveys on BC, in 1763, of 110, 148, 172, 220, 187,
and 100 A. and one at Vanderpool of 270.

Hugart, Thomas—65—1760—JR.

Mann, William—49—1765—JR below BC.

Mathews, Sampson and George—69—1769—head SC.

McCallister, James—100—1760—JR.

McCay, James—90—1761—SC.

McClenahan, William—50—1769—BC below Davis.

McCutchen, William—166—1760 (?)—mo of Cedar of JR.

McIlwain, Alexander—190—1761—branch of Cedar.

McMurray, William—20—1761—McMurray Creek of CP.

McSherry, Luke—186—1761—BC of James.

Miller, Robert—150—1762—JR.

Montgomery, John—30—1769—BP.

Montgomery, James—54—1757—northwest side JR.

Moore, David—200—1763—Bolar Run.

Muldock, Jean: (1) 30—1769—fork of James at CP (2) 33—1769—
James River adj. homestead.

Preston, William—130—1763—small branch of BP. William Preston
in 1769 took 6 surveys on Pott's Creek of 250, 200, 150, 300, and 95 A.

Simpson, James—45—1761—BC of CP.

Switchard, Henry—85—1755—BC of James.

Wade, Dawson—125—1767—branch of BP.

Wright, Peter—100—1767—Pott's Creek.

Young, James—98—1769—head branch of CP.

The foregoing surveys do not include all the individual patents in
Warm Springs Valley by the Lewises, Bullitts, etc.

The new names occurring among the patentees for the remainder of the
eighteenth century are but few. The following are all we are reasonably
sure of:

Adams, Robert

Alley, William

Baxter, John

Berry, John

Boggs, James

Bullitt, Thomas

Bullitt, Cuthbert

Clark, Samuel

Coble, Richard

Cowdson, John

Dowden, Michael

Evans, Evan

Hosaw, Andrew

Hume, William

Logue, Samuel

Mason, Joseph

McColgan, Edward

McDonald, Samuel

Morrison, Hugh

O'Hara, Daniel

Persinger, Jacob

Poage, John

Putnam, John

Rhea, William

Richardson, Robert

Rockey, Henry

Satchell, William, Jr.

Sloan, James

Sydnor, Richard

Wilbride, William

We now mention several early purchasers, which in some instances seem to relate to the original patents.

Dennis Callahan of John Dickenson—76 of tract of 195 acres—Ugly Creek—5p—1793.

Christopher Clark of Peter Wright—96—JR—50p—1791.

Jacob Cleek of Alexander McFarland—213—JR below Given—400p—1792.

Henry Dill of Peter Huhhard—285 of 600 deeded, 1767, by John Wilson to William Rhea—Mill Creek—130p—1792.

John Gillespie of Martha McCroskey, sole daughter and heir of Hugh Gillespie, of Greenbrier—85—SC—20p—P, 1769—1795.

James Harris of John Cartmill—140—CP between James Hughart and Nathan Crawford and corner Samuel Cartmill—100p—1733—sold by Harris, 1792, to Isaac Mayse for 120p.

James Johnson of Robert Armstrong, Jr.,—100—JR both sides Robert's Run—50p—1793.

Thomas and Joseph Kincaid of John Eddy—158—237p—1797.

Robert and James McAvoy of Joseph Carpenter—134—Little Valley—100p—1799.

Richard McCallister of John Dickenson—113—Ugly—15p—1793

John McCorkle of Patrick Miller—17—CP adj William Dickey—3p—1794.

John McCorkle of John and William Dickey—231 (2 surveys)—CP—100p—1794.

Thomas Milhollen of Thomas Fitzpatrick—32—Cedar Creek—30p—P, 1779—1792.

Hugh Tiffany of James Blake—13—SC—11p—1793.

Alexander Simpson of Charles Donally—75—SC—50p—1792.

William Smythe of Peter Wright—176—JR—50p—1791.

Stephen Wanless of Hugh Morrison—95—SC at forks of road above James Morrow—40p—1792.

Jacob Warrick of William Lewis—400—Clover Lick on Greenbrier—600p—1797.

The last mentioned sale looks like a high figure, considering the situation.



ISTILLED water is chemically pure, but is tasteless and therefore insipid. The "pure, cool spring water" we hear about is pure only with respect to its harmlessness. After the water from the clouds has had time to soak through the ground it has become charged with various mineral ingredients, and is thereby rendered palatable. Water that has been much in contact with limestone or calcareous earth is called "hard." If, on the other hand, there had been a filtering through deposits containing little lime, we call the water "soft." But when ground water is unfit to drink, it is rarely because of the minerals it has taken up. The harmfulness is usually due to organic matter, either of vegetable or animal tissue.

But while the water from wells and springs is mineral water in the strict sense of the term, it is customary to regard as mineral waters only those which have distinct medicinal effect. The character of such waters varies with the chemical composition of the rock and earth from which they issue. Beds of slate often contain the bright yellow particles known as iron pyrites, or "fool's gold." The yellow color is due to the sulphur in the pyrites. On exposure to the air, these particles decompose into the sulphates of iron and alumina, and give rise to springs of alum, sulphur, or chalybeate waters. The valley of the Cowpasture abounds in slate formations, and hence the mineral springs, particularly of alum and sulphur waters, which there occur.

The mineral springs of the Cowpasture are cool, while those of Warm Springs valley are warm. This difference is because of the geological structure of that valley.

In the very deepest mines the temperature is so constantly and oppressively hot that the miners can work only in short shifts and with very little clothing. We can thus understand that if surface waters sink to very great depths, and thus come well within the influence of the internal heat of the earth, they reappear with much higher temperature than are found in ordinary springs. They are also more heavily loaded with mineral

gases from the rocks through which it forces its way. The chemical action of this process tends to further increase the heat of the water.

Let us suppose that a section of pipe is bent into two arms of unequal length, and then placed in a vertical position, the elbow being embedded in red-hot coals. If water is steadily poured into the upper arm, it will as steadily come out of the lower opening because water seeks to maintain a level. But it will issue at a higher temperature, because of the coals. This illustration will help to explain the thermal springs of Bath County. The Warm Springs Valley has the form of a canoe, but the mountain wall on the east is higher than the one on the west. It is also significant that all the thermal springs lie on the western side of the valley. In the first chapter of this book it was observed that the basin within this mountain rampart is largely occupied by an oval-shaped area of very early geologic origin. Surrounding this rock formation, and appearing next the surface as an oval ring, is a more recent stratum. If, now, this last-named deposit passed underneath the other, and to a great depth, and if it were impervious to water, we would have a very easy explanation of the heated waters. However, the rock strata in this valley-floor are convex and not concave. Nevertheless, the rainwater falling on the sharp western slope of Warm Springs Mountain and reappearing as warm mineral water in the depression below, behaves in about the same manner as the water which in our illustration is poured into the upper end of the bent tube.

The several springs differ in temperature, and this would indicate that their waters do not rise from an equal depth. It is also worthy of notice that the basin is cross-sectioned into sub-valleys, each, with one exception, having a thermal spring of its own. Each spring, or group of springs, lies near the upper entrance to a watergap in Valley Mountain. And as the mineral elements in the several springs differ in number and also in proportion, it would indicate that the rock structure below the surface is not uniform.

Lying mostly in Highland, but crossing into the northern confine of Bath is another canoe-shaped basin drained by Bolar Run. It presents the same peculiarities as Warm Springs Valley, and has a group of thermal springs lying a little above its solitary watergap.

table drug in a random manner, it is no less an error to use a given mineral water without regard to expert knowledge of its effects on the human system. The various springs of these two valleys differ in their healing qualities, one reaching one class of ailments, and another reaching to a certain extent a different class. The peculiarities of the individual patient are also to be taken into account.

The Hot Springs of Bath are primarily a group of six flowing fountains of great volume. The leading one has a temperature of 106 degrees and contains of mineral salts 43 grains to the gallon. The minerals held in solution are mainly calcium, magnesium, sodium, and potassium. Calcium, which is the basis of lime, is by far the most important. The large proportion of it in all the springs of this valley is indeed what we might expect, since the entire floor of this basin consists of limestone strata. The Hot Springs also contain sulphuric and carbonic acids, and chlorine. These make various combinations with the four minerals already named. The waters are particularly beneficial in rheumatic ailments. They are also useful in nervous and dyspeptic disorders, and in liver, kidney, and female diseases. There are springs of soda, sulphur, and magnesia waters close by, and alum waters at a little greater distance. The magnesia water, issuing at a temperature of 100 degrees, acts as a mild alterative. The soda waters, which have a temperature of 74 degrees, are serviceable in urinary complaints. The alum water is an excellent tonic and a mild yet certain astringent. The very great depth from which all these springs rise, and the force with which they come to the surface, render them free from organic impurities. Otherwise, their medicinal value would be impaired, and they would be unfit for bottling.

The Warm Springs, five miles northeast of the Hot Springs, have a temperature of 98 degrees and an outflow of 1200 gallons a minute. To style them warm rather than hot is incorrect. In temperature they are of the same class as the Hot Springs, and they contain a larger variety of mineral elements. The principal ones which do not appear to be found in the other are carbonate of iron, sodium sulphate, and silicic acid. Taken together, they form a most valuable group.

The Healing Springs are about three miles southward from the Hot Springs. They are likewise of strong volume and their temperature is 84 degrees. They are more varied in composition than the Hot Springs. They may be said to possess about the same elements that occur in the Warm Springs, but in differing proportions. A few ingredients do not appear to be found at either of the other places. As the name would indicate, these waters constitute a powerful healing agent, and are bottled in large quantities. They are very good in affections of the skin, but are also used in rheumatism, in bronchial complaints, and in disorders of the urinary and digestive organs.

The Rubino Spring lies within a mile of the Healing Springs and is of the same character.

Bolar Spring in Great Valley has a temperature of 74 degrees and an outflow of 1600 gallons a minute. Like the other thermal waters, it is highly charged with gases. Iodine and arsenic are present, but there has been no complete analysis. Taken internally, the water is diuretic and alterative, and mildly aperient. Taken externally, it enjoys much repute in ailments of the skin and in nasal catarrh. One mile northward is the Burns Spring, 79 degrees warm and somewhat stronger in mineral qualities though of the same general nature.

In the valley of the Cowpasture the best known of its mineral waters are the sulphur fountains at Millboro Springs and All Healing Springs, and the alum waters of Bath Alum and Wallawhatoola.

The red men of America have a natural aptitude for the healing art. That the thermal waters of Bath had been known to them from time immemorial may be taken for granted. An attractive legend, published in 1838 in the *Southern Literary Messenger*, relates that a young brave was making his first journey across the Alleghanies in order to carry a message from his powerful tribe to the council fire kindling on the shore of the Great Water. The shades of night overtook him in Warm Springs Valley. The darkness was profound, and the wind was moaning dismally among the tree-tops. On the sodden ground he could find no comfortable place to sleep, and he was too weary to climb the mountain lying across his path. But continuing to search, he came upon an opening in a laurel thicket. Here was a

he might catch the falling illness. To his surprise and delight the temperature was of blood warmth. By the strong current issuing from the basin, he knew he had found a spring. He laid himself down, and the Spirit of Strength gave him new life and hope. At dawn the Young Panther strode with easy step up the bold mountain wall. At the council fire on the eve of that day, no other warrior was more graceful in address, more commanding in manner, or more sagacious in council.

But this legend of a poetic race, seemingly adapted to the time of arrival of the first English settlers, is not to be taken as a precise fact of history. It is an expression in symbolic form of the virtues of these health-giving waters, as they had been experienced during centuries upon centuries by the wild men of the forest.

A family tradition relates that Andrew Lewis came accidentally upon the Hot Springs while escaping from hostile Indians. On the other hand, it is alleged that a knowledge of them had been carried to the capital of Virginia before the expedition under Spottswood in 1716. That white explorers were told of these thermal waters by the Indians is very probable. Be this as it may, Lewis was very matter of fact, and seems to have been more deeply impressed with the limestone lands of Warm Springs Valley than with the hygienic value of its remarkable fountains.

In 1750, which was during the early infancy of the settlement of Bath, the springs were already well known. Thomas Walker, on his return from a prospecting tour into the southwest extremity of Virginia, makes this entry in his journal, the date being July 9, 1750:

"We went to the hot Springs and found Six Invalides there. The Spring Water is very Clear & Warmer than new Milk, an there is a Spring of cold Water within 20 feet of the Warm one."

Between 1763 and 1767, Andrew Lewis surveyed in his own name 884 acres in Warm Springs Valley. Meanwhile, Thomas Bullitt, a fellow soldier who in one instance acted in partnership with Lewis, surveyed 1120 acres. These tracts do not include the lands they surveyed along the course of Falling Springs Run. No more

lands in the valley. The entry of a tract of public land usually took place some years before the actual survey.

The Lewises reduced to patent 1886 acres, and Bullitt 1248. Gabriel Jones is credited with 720 acres and John Dickenson with 250. And as in the case of the surveys, these patents do not include the tracts on the upper course of Falling Springs Run. Thus a few influential non-residents monopolized the valley.

A patent of 1764, calling for 300 acres, and including the Hot Springs, was taken by Thomas Bullitt and Andrew and Thomas Lewis. These men entered into an agreement to build a hotel and stock it with the distilled and fermented liquors which in their day as in ours were deemed by many persons to be superior to the beverage prepared by Dame Nature. So far as the Lewises were concerned this plan was not carried out. They made an arrangement with Bullitt whereby access to the springs was secured to each party. Bullitt erected a hotel about 1764, portions of which remained until destroyed, together with a newer building, in the fire of 1901. In 1790, Bullitt authorized John Oliver to grant twenty-year leases on his lands in Warm Springs Valley. But the Hot Springs tract was excepted, and so was another supposed to contain an undeveloped mine.

As early as 1778, Cuthbert Bullitt, then a resident of this valley, petitioned the assembly that 50 acres of his land be laid off into lots and a town established at "Little Warm Springs," this being the early name for the Hot Springs. He remarks that it was extremely difficult to procure building materials.

In 1793 the owners of this property were Nathaniel Wilkenson, John Littlepage, and John Oliver. They petitioned the Assembly, under the date of October 23, "That they have laid off a town of one hundred half-acre Lotts with convenient Streets on this land at Hot Springs in the County of Bath, and that the benefit of those Waters (especially Scorbutick and Rheumatick Complaints) may be enjoyed by all who may have occasion to visit those springs, they pray the said Town may be established by an act to be passed for that purpose."

The Act was at once passed. The trustees named in the charter

Lewis, John, Bonnar, Anthony, Mustoe, and Samuel Shrewsbury. They were authorized to make such rules and orders concerning the building of houses as they might think best. They were also empowered to settle all disputes relating to the boundaries of lots. Whenever the purchaser of a lot had built a house at least 16 feet square, and provided it with a chimney of brick or stone, he was to be entitled to all the rights and privileges which were enjoyed by the freehold inhabitants of unincorporated towns.

The lot drawing was held in Staunton, July 14, 1794. William Forbes who drew ticket 51, purchased a one-half acre lot at "Hott Bath" for 10 pounds (\$33.33).

In 1820 the mail came only three times a week to the resorts in this valley, and the ordinary postage was 18¼ cents.

But as a resort for health or pleasure, Hot Springs languished until the hotel was purchased in 1832 by Doctor Thomas Goode. Under his régime the hotel was 200 feet long and two stories high. It was well filled during the summer season, because the resort was now swiftly coming into a wide-reaching repute. In the summer of 1838, Hot Springs and the other resorts within a radius of 40 miles were visited by about 6000 people. The guests had to come by stage coach or private conveyance. To arrive from Philadelphia in four days, the traveler had to make prompt connections among the various stage lines, and to submit to being jolted in a coach for 16 hours a day. And yet from the far more distant lowlands of the Gulf States came many cotton planters and their families. It is hardly necessary to add that no such journeys could be made by weak invalids.

P. H. Nicklin, writing of Hot Springs in 1835, says that "at first sight, appearances do not invite a long sojourn." He speaks of the old frame hotel and bath houses and several rows of cabins. But the table fare was very good, and "the scenery grows into your affection the deeper the longer you remain."

Doctor Goode died in 1858 and there were more changes in ownership. Finally, in 1890, the Virginia Hot Springs Company came into control. This corporation also acquired title to the Warm and the Healing Springs.

John settled on the land, dying here in 1788. The same year he sold to William Bowyer of Staunton two one-half acre lots for \$200, these being on "a line with the large dwelling house and store house now built."

In the summer of 1781, the Virginia Assembly, which had adjourned from Charlottesville to Staunton, voted to adjourn again to Warm Springs, and thus would have made this hamlet a third temporary state capital, had the British cavalry made good their threatened raid into the Shenandoah Valley. A writer of 1792 remarks that it lay "on a great leading road from Richmond to the Illinois and Kentucky and several of the western counties"; that it was the "numerous resort of all ranks of people." But he adds that the real estate was owned by minors, and that rent was under such restrictions as nearly to forbid population.

Enjoying the prestige of being the county seat, Warm Springs was, during the stage-coach era, as widely and favorably known as its nearby rival. In fact, Hot Springs is sometimes mentioned in the early surveys as Little Warm Springs. Prior to the purchase of the springs and hotel by the corporation which also controls the other resorts of the valley, the owner was the late Colonel John L. Eubank, secretary of the Virginia Secession Convention of 1861.

Healing Springs, like the "Hot" and the "Warm," as the others are popularly known in the county, has attracted to its neighborhood a considerable village. But in a social point of view this resort is much less conspicuous. Until about 1850 it was quite undeveloped.

Five miles east of Warm Springs, and a little beyond the foot of the intervening mountain, is Bath Alum. During the many years when the pike leading toward Staunton was the only entrance to Bath from the east, Bath Alum was a well known summer resort. But no village grew up around it, and the brick hotel was at length closed by an owner who was indifferent to the tourist business. It is now unvisited and stands in quiet loneliness amid fields and forests.

The hotel at Millboro Springs was opened by John U. Dickenson a few years before the war of 1861, and being within three miles of a railroad station, it enjoys a good patronage. Wallawhatoola

sort.

The hotels of Warm Spring Valley heavily preponderate in drawing visitors to Bath. As a field for health and pleasure, this upland is exceptionally favored. In the matter of climate it has advantages over the outside portion of the county. The towering mountain wall shields it from storms. The several watergaps on the west side, the absence of any stream coursing lengthwise through the valley, and the considerable elevation of its floor above the level of Jackson's River, combine to exempt this locality from the morning fogs which hover over the river bottoms during the warm season. In consequence the air is more than usually dry for a mountain valley, and even in the winter season many a day is mild and sunny.

General David H. Strother*, better known as Porte Crayon, speaks of "the matchless gift of beauty with which Heaven has endowed this happy region, its beautiful and invigorating atmosphere, its abundance even to superfluity in all the good things that make it a desirable residence for man. It is a picture, soft and luxuriant, of rolling plains and rich woodlands, watered by crystal streams, enriched with rare and curious gems wrought by the plastic hand of Nature, all superbly set in an azure frame of mountains, beautiful al-ways, and sometimes rising into sublimity."

In 1856, the three leading resorts in Bath paid the following in license fees: Warm Springs, \$114.59; Hot Springs, \$100.84; Bath Alum, \$87.09.

The corporation now owning the resorts has at a large outlay supplemented the advantages bestowed by nature. Among the improvements is first the railroad spur of 25 miles which connects Hot Springs with the main line of the Chesapeake & Ohio at Covington. The present very modern hotel, with accommodations for 700 guests, more than equals the combined capacity of the hostelrys at Warm Springs and Healing Springs. Roadways totalling 15 miles are owned and controlled by the management. A large share of this mileage is macadamized. Bridlepaths and footpaths are also maintained.



WHEN this county became known to the whites it had no settled native population. It does not follow that such had always been the case. The probability is that it had at some time been inhabited. Be this as it may, Indian paths followed the valleys and crossed the ridges. These trails certainly existed but are now forgotten. The settler was quick to use them whenever they could serve his purpose. Some portions of the aboriginal highways may still exist in the form of county roads. In fact the Indian road was sometimes broad enough to admit a wagon, and often it was deep on account of long continued use. A stream was ordinarily crossed at the mouth of a branch, because a bar will occur at such a place.

The buffalo was also a maker of paths. This animal lives in herds, and when the grazing gives out at one place, the whole herd moves to another, taking a very straight course. There is no doubt that the Indian appropriated some of the buffalo paths for his own use. At first sight, it would look as though the buffalo and not the Indian was the first road-builder in Bath. The contrary is almost certainly the case. The buffalo lived only in open, grassy country, and never in the dense forest. The whole Alleghany country is by nature an unbroken forest. The large expanses of open ground seen by the early explorers were caused by the Indians, so as to develop an ample supply of large game. So the buffalo herds crept farther and farther eastward from their native western plains, and as a consequence the mound-building ancestors of the historic Indian tribes fell away from their agricultural habits.

A remnant of a buffalo trail is said to be still visible on a Cow-pasture bluff, about a mile northward from the crossing of the Harrisonburg and Warm Springs turnpike, and on the east side of the river.

The roads of the early period of white settlement were rough and ready affairs. With a small population, and the

between two points. He was more inclined to go directly over a ridge than to wind through a hollow, and there contend with side-cutting, laurel thickets, and ledges of rock. He had no time for grading, and a road through a narrow pass offered too good an opportunity for Indians to lay in ambush. But the woods had less underbrush than now, and it was comparatively easy to open a tolerable wagon way. As for bridges, it was seldom that they were seriously thought of.

The earliest roads were used almost wholly as bridle-paths, the usual mode of travel being horseback and the packsaddle being the usual mode of transporting goods. Nevertheless, there was now and then a pioneer, even among the earliest, who had a wagon, and the more important roads had to be wide enough to permit a vehicle to be used. Wherever the road forked, the colonial law required an index to be set up for the information of the traveler. Crude, stumpy, rocky, and innocent of grading as the first roads must have been, the public opinion of the day required a certain standard of excellence. Many a road overseer was presented by the grand jury for failing to keep his road in order.

Two classes of highways received very early attention. A road was needed along each river, for it was directly upon the water-courses that almost all the early comers located. In these valleys were the forts for their protection and the indispensable gristmills. Other roads ran over the mountains, or if possible, around them, so as to reach the neighboring valleys. The most important of such roads were those leading toward the courthouse, which was the chief commercial point for a wide radius.

Thus it is easy to see why the first road leading to the Cowpasture should come from Staunton, and that it should pass around the end of Shenandoah Mountain. That it should strike the Cowpasture at Fort Lewis is because here was the choicest of the surveys taken by the influential Lewis family. So it was ordered by the court of Augusta, May 12, 1746, that "a road be laid off and marked

River to the above mentioned land of Colonel Lewis on the Cowpasture, William Jackson being appointed to lay off the same. A year later still, the matter was again taken up, for we find the court reiterating its order, May 18, 1749. William Jackson and James Mayse were appointed overseers, the latter taking the portion of road "already marked" from the Fort Lewis survey to William Hamilton's on the Cowpasture. All the tithables on the Cowpasture above James Hughart's were ordered to turn out and build the highway.

Meanwhile, the Dickenson settlement was moving for an outlet. A petition by Adam Dickenson, for a road from the "lower end of the Cowpasture to Carter's mill" on the Calfpasture was rejected in February, 1748, but granted a month later. The signers were John Cartmill, Hugh Coffey, Adam Dickenson, John Donally, William Daugherty, William Gillespie, James Mayse, William Hugh (?) Ralph Laverty, Alexander Millroy, James McCay, John Mitchell, John Moore, Andrew Muldrock, James Scott, James Simpson, and James Stuart. These people were living above and below Fort Dickenson, and on Stuart's Creek. Whether this road was to go through "Painter's Gap" is not clear. We do not find definite mention of that passage in road orders until 1762.

In 1748, also, a view was ordered from Peter Wright's to Adam Dickenson's. Wright lived where Covington now stands. An order of 1751 calls for a road from Wright's mill to the Cowpasture near Hughart or Knox. This would bring it up the river to the vicinity of the bridge on the Harrisonburg pike. The work was entrusted to Adam Dickenson, David Davis, Peter Wright and Joseph Carpenter. On the same date, a road, apparently below the Bath line, was ordered from the Cowpasture to Borden's grant. The builders designated were James Frame, William Gillespie, Hugh McDonald, Robert and James Montgomery, William McMurray, James and John Scott, and James Simpson.

Just a year later, a petition by Cowpasture settlers led to an order for another eastward road.

slowing up in road-building throughout the Bath area, largely a result of the long war with the Indians. In 1762, Ralph Laverty, James McCay, and John Dickenson were to view a route from Davis's to Dickenson's. The same year, Laverty and James Gay were to survey a road through Panther Gap to Dickenson's. It is in 1763 that we find the first mention of a public road to Warm Springs. The other terminus was Walker's place on the Cowpasture. The overseers were Thomas Feamster, from Walker's to Charles Lewis's, and John Lewis, from the latter point to Warm Springs.

In 1766, William Gillespie and James Beard were overseers for a road down the river from Dickenson's to a point eight miles from "Pedlar foard." John Dickenson and William Hughart were to divide their precincts. A year earlier there was an order for a road from Estill's mill (now McClung's) on the Bullpasture to the George Lewis place on the Cowpasture. The overseers were William Black, John Hicklin, and John Estill. But in 1767 a petition for a road over a part of this same course was rejected. The 18 petitioners, all or almost all of whom lived on the Bullpasture, asked for a road from John Hicklin's to Feamster's mill. In the same year, however, a view was ordered from William Wilson's mill on Bolar Run "into the New Layed out Road at the foot of the Bull Pastures and thence into the Branch near Feamster's." The petitioners were Robert Bratton, Robert Barnett, John Davis, David Frame, William Given, Ralph and William Laverty, Thomas Lewis, Duncan and Alexander McFarland, George Skillern, and Stephen Wilson. Skillern was a non-resident land-holder.

We have seen that the first mention of an authorized road to Warm Springs is in 1763. But in both English and French maps of 1755, a road is drawn all the way to the Hot Springs from the mouth of the South Branch of the Potomac. Its course inside the Bath area begins near the mouth of the Bullpasture. In 1769 a view was ordered from "Little Warm (Hot) Springs" to the forks of the road

1774 there was no wagon route beyond Warm Springs. But in 1779, and probably as early as 1774, there were mileposts all the way to this point from Staunton.

The Revolution, with its domestic turmoil, high taxation, and depreciated paper money, was not favorable to the building of new roads or the improvement of old ones. In 1785 Robert McCreery, William Dickey, and Patrick Miller were delegated to view a road from Feamster's mill to the Bullpasture ford next above John Montgomery. This would locate the ford at Williamsville. In 1790 a road was established from Ralph Lavery's to Thompson's mill by way of Windy Cove. To build it the tithables were summoned from Thomas Thompson's to Patrick Davis's, and the call included those on Jackson's River who lived within convenient reach.

In 1770 the first county court of Botetourt named and described 39 road precincts. One of these lay partly in the Bath area, and its first overseer was James Montgomery. In 1772 the court of Botetourt ordered Peter Wright and Robert Armstrong to survey a road from Wright's to Sweet Springs.

We have now given all we know as to the steps taken to build public roads within the present limits of Bath and previous to its organization. The reader has already noticed that an order by the county court was not always promptly followed by actual construction.

We next mention the road overseers under Augusta, and also their precincts, where the latter are described:

James Mayse—1748.

Ralph Lavery—1753.

John Dickenson—1754.

William Gillespie—1765—Pedler Ford to Dickenson's.

John Miller vice Loftus Pullin—1767—Estill's to Feamster's.

John McCreery—1768—from Charles Lewis' to where the Dickenson road joins the Staunton and Warm Springs road.

John Hamilton—1768—Warm Springs to forks of road leading to John Dickenson's.

John Dran—1769—same precinct as Hamilton's.

Charles Donnelly—1769—same precinct as Dran's.

Lewis to Colonel Mathews' on the Calfpasture. Next year, his precinct is "from the forks of the road leading to Warm Springs and Cowpasture, and to the new store."

Stephen Wilson—1778—John Wilson's to Warm Springs, and from William Wilson's to the Bullpasture road over the mountain.

John Oliver—1780—Warm Springs to Cowpasture.

Edward Thompson—1780—Cowpasture to Leonard Bell's.

Hugh Hicklin—1780—from the county (Botetourt) line to the schoolhouse on Indian Draft.

Charles Donally—1780—from the above named schoolhouse to Leonard Bell's.

John Montgomery—1781—William Black's to David Frame's.

John Rucker—1781—Thomas Cartmill's to Samuel Vance's.

James Young—1783—Cluverdale to big hill above Andrew Hamilton's.

Osborn Hamilton vice Adam Blackman—1786—Samuel Vance's to Fort Dinwiddie.

Robert Kirk vice John Oliver—1788—Warm Springs to Cowpasture. Jacob Warrick succeeded Kirk.

Porter, Mary	Sitlington, Thomas	Walters, Benijah
Porter, Rachel	Sloan, Mary	Withrow, Eliza
Porter, Rebecca	Surber, Jane	Woods, Edward
Ryne, Martha	Surber, Levi	Woods, ———, Mrs.
Sitlington, Mary (1)	Surber, Mary	Mingo (negro)
Sitlington, Mary (2)	Surber ———, Mrs.	Bridget (negro)
Sitlington, Nancy	Williams, Elisha, Jr.	

The ruling element in colonial Virginia held that education is a private and not a public interest, and that schooling is to be purchased like clothing or groceries. This is why the subject has only incidental mention in the public records. So far as we know, the first schoolhouse in the Bath area stood on Indian Draft, in or near the basin of Stuart's Creek. It is mentioned in 1779. But ever since the Reformation came to Scotland, the Scotch people have been noted for their zeal in the cause of general education. The ability to read and write was almost universal among the pioneers of Bath. We have found scores of their signatures, often written in a plain, easy hand.

The settlers of Augusta were very much given to litigation. The number of their lawsuits, during the 30 years prior to the Revolution, runs into the thousands. The settlers of Bath seem to have furnished their full proportion. Some persons were exceedingly contentious and were almost constantly in court for years. Most of the suits were for debt. Not a few were for assault and battery. Many others were for slander. If a man gave a note, performed a piece of work, or ran up a bill at a store, the outcome was commonly a lawsuit, and sometimes it dragged through court after court for a number of years. It sometimes looks as though every man was not only all the while in debt, but was holding notes against other persons. It was a common thing for a person to claim damages for being called a thief. It was even more common for both men and women to complain of having immoral behavior alleged against them. Some of these charges are gross in the extreme, and are set forth in the bills of complaint with a frankness that is astonishing. It is evident that the settlers of Bath were perfectly well how to call

called William Wilson a rogue, and said that on his "coming off the bench she would give it to him with the devil." At another time, three soldiers came into the court-room and insulted the justices. The court was repeatedly disturbed by rioting in the courtyard or by ball playing. As for the constables they were not to be envied in attempting to discharge their duty. Sometimes they could not serve a writ "by reason of a fresh." One of them says he was "kept off by force of arms." Another says his writ was "not executed case of by a hay fork." A third says, "the fellow gave me neel play." A writ against two settlers near Fort Dickenson was not executed in 1758 "for fear of the Indians."

Micheal Harper complained that three of the Bath settlers burned his house and 500 rails and committed other "enormities." John Bodkin was granted two pounds damages for being accused of stealing a filley. Robert Duffield complained of a certain very contentious and rather pugilistic settler that the said person killed a black mare belonging to him. A woman on Jackson's River was accused by another woman of stealing a cheese, but was granted only one penny damages. A man on the Cowpasture sued Joseph Mayse for speaking of him as a hog thief. In this suit a pioneer of Stuart's Creek deposed that he saw the plaintiff driving away seven "hogs" from the plantation of Colonel Lewis and supposed them to belong to Mayse. William Wilson sued two men for using several panels of his fence to catch a horse belonging to one of them; also for burning some of the fencing, whereby eight acres of rye and fifteen of good timothy were ruined. This was in 1757, during the Indian war, and Wilson lost the suit. William Armstrong sued a neighbor for coming at him with "clubs, swords, staves, knives, feet, hands, and sticks," whereby he was knocked senseless and his arm broken. The bill fails to state how many hands and fingers the assailant possessed.

During the Revolution the mines of Wythe county were an important source of bullets and shot. Attempts to manufacture powder were begun at an early day in the Alleghany region, and were continued until until near the middle of the last century. The first

The colonists' jury consisted of Charles Cameron, James Henry, Patrick Miller, Andrew Sitlington, Robert McCreery, Alexander Black, William Black, David Frame, Jeremiah Frame, Matthias Benson, and Sampson Wilson. Wilson was from the Doe Hill neighborhood.

Thomas Feamster "bred a meeting" in 1757 and was its spokesman. He set forth his refusal to muster, saying Captain George Wilson had given to women and children provisions that belonged to the soldiers. He said Wilson's character would become as well known as it was in Pennsylvania. Wilson brought suit for slander and won. One pioneer of the Calfpasture sued another for saying he had stolen two shirts from the neighbor and had been to see a conjuror about it. It was easily within the recollection of the people then living that a woman had been ducked in Princess Anne County for witchcraft.

Previous to the French and Indian war small printed forms were used for writs. From then until the Revolution legal papers were written out by hand, usually in a neat, legible manner. Very small pieces of paper were used, and the lines of writing were near together. This was because of the high cost of paper. The ink was very good and the writing is easily read to-day. None but quill pens were known or used, and unlike steel pens their action is not corrosive.

The large river farms were really plantations, and were spoken of as such. And as these farms took in nearly all the prime tillable land in Bath, the structure of society was rather aristocratic for a mountain region. So often are the planters mentioned as officers of the militia, that one is sometimes inclined to wonder who were the privates.

Money was computed, as in England, in pounds, shillings, and pence. But on this side of the Atlantic, these words applied to values and not to coins. The Virginia pound was worth almost one-third less than the pound sterling, and for this reason English money did not circulate in the colony. In Virginia currency, the pound was worth \$3.33, the shilling 16 2-3 cents, and the penny a little more than 1 cent. The word "penny" came from the

\$3.90. It was thus that the Americans became acquainted with the "piece of eight," or Mexican dollar. The former name was because it was divided into eight reals, the real being a silver coin of the value of nine pence, or 12½ cents. The earliest mention of the dollar by name is in 1752, when Adam Dickenson thus acknowledges a payment on a note: "Rec'd of the within 28 dollars."

"Since the gold and silver coins that passed from hand to hand were of so varied a character, it was tedious and inconvenient to turn their values into Virginia money. They were computed by weight, and this is why money scales are often mentioned in inventories of personal property. The silver coins were legal tender at the rate of 3¼ pence per penny-weight, or \$1.04 per ounce. Copper pennies were coined for Virginia in 1733. Paper money of colonial issue began to appear in 1755. The ten pound bill was only 2½ by 3 inches in size, was crudely engraved, and was numbered and signed with a common pen. The bill pictured in this book was once held by William Blanton, who asked Charles Lewis to change it for him or get it changed. That planter could not change it himself, and was holding it until an opportunity arrived, when he showed it to Adam Bowyer, the sheriff. Bowyer pronounced it counterfeit, and Lewis gave back the bill to Blanton, who brought suit against the man who had passed it on him.

When a nominal money consideration was written into a legal document, the sum mentioned is usually five shillings. Five per cent was the legal rate of interest. There were no banks, and men who had considerable money on hand were accustomed to hide it. Peter Wright hid some money on Peter's Mountain in so secure a manner that it was not found until a comparatively recent day.

Most of the early settlers of Bath came through Philadelphia, and their merchants often purchased their goods in that city. Thus we can understand the very frequent mention of Pennsylvania money, in which the pound was worth only \$2.50. The fact that the Mexican dollar, was worth six shillings in Virginia or New England money, and eight shillings in the money of the Middle Colonies, is the leading reason why the dollar, already a well-known coin, became

to suits for debt, throw much light on values in the colonial era. The purchasing power of the dollar was several times greater than it is now. This fact helps to explain why the prices of land and livestock seem so very low. On the other hand, some articles were very expensive; relatively more so than they are now. Whether, on the whole, living was easier than with us can be judged fairly well by studying the values mentioned in the paragraphs below. Most of these have been taken from the law documents which concern the pioneers of Greater Bath.

What land sold for in various years may be found in Chapter III. As to land rent, we find two instances. A farm of 517 acres on Back Creek rented three years for \$6.46. James Gay was to pay John Warwick four pounds yearly for three years for 149 acres. A mare could be had for \$15, although an extra good horse might come as high as \$40. Andrew Lockridge paid \$6.17 for a cow, but Valentine Coyle furnished one for \$3.58 to Patrick Martin's militia company. Rachel Burnside, perhaps through sheer necessity, sold two cows and a yearling for \$10. We find mention of a hog at \$2.11, and a sheep at \$1.14, although one animal of either sort could ordinarily be had at rather less than one dollar. The one mention of a goose is at 42 cents. Common labor ran from 33 to 50 cents a day, although corn could be gathered and husked for 25 cents, and 33 cents would command the services of a person who could tend store, and post books. James Bourland charged but 50 cents a day for himself, wagon and two horses. But George Lewis, working at a somewhat later date at Warm Springs, charged \$1.08 for himself and three horses. Jacob Marlin, a trapper, charged \$3.75 for the use of a horse two months. A horse could be kept one week for a shilling, but Michael Harper was charged \$5.33 for the wintering of a single horse. Rails could be split for 37½ cents a thousand, although selling as high as \$5. A blacksmith would make a mattock for 67 cents. A carpenter charged William Dean 83 cents for making a chair, \$2.50 for laying his barn floor, \$6.67 for covering his house, and \$10 for covering his barn. A bedstead could be made for

cost him \$30. We find \$7.50 charged for making a spring house, and only 83 cents for a lime kiln. \$10 would pay for a year's schooling. Aminta Usher, servant to Loftus Pullin, worked for \$20 a year.

Wheat varied little from 50 cents a bushel and oats 33 cents. Rye was quoted at 25 to 42 cents, corn at 24 to 38 cents, and potatoes 20 cents. Even in the Greenbrier settlement of 1762, corn commanded 33 cents. Flour by the barrel ran all the way from \$3.25 to \$8.33. Butter was worth five to eight cents a pound. Beef and mutton averaged hardly more than two cents a pound, although there is an instance where we find 400 pounds of bear meat, bacon, and venison billed at \$25. In 1749, Joseph Mayse sold a "half buflar" for \$1.25. Half a bear carcass is mentioned at 83 cents, and a whole deer at 36 cents. A month's board bill could be satisfied for \$3. All condiments were brought from the seaports. It was here that the pioneer "caught it in the neck." Salt was 67 cents a quart in 1745. As late as 1763 coarse salt commanded \$2 a bushel, and it cost 83 cents to bring it from Richmond. Tea was \$1.56 a pound and coffee \$1. Bottled honey was 31 cents. Pepper was 75 cents a pound and alspice 54 cents. Nutmeg was 17 cents an ounce and cinnamon 58 cents. As to sugar, we are sometimes in doubt whether maple or cane sugar is meant. White loaf sugar from the West Indies was sometimes 25 cents a pound. Brown cane sugar was much cheaper.

Clothing was costly. Homemade linen could be woven for six cents a yard, but Irish linen cost \$1.08 a yard, ribbon 17 cents, flannel 41 cents, sheeting \$1.25, and velvet \$3.33. A handkerchief of cotton or linen cost from 25 to 33 cents, while one of silk cost 75 cents. Men's stockings, which came above the knee and were there secured under the ends of the trousers with a buckle, cost 80 to 90 cents. Worsted hose for women was 50 cents and plaid hose 33 cents. Headgear was high or low according to the means of the wearer. A woman's hat is mentioned at \$5 and a boy's at 83 cents. But a cheap felt hat could be purchased for 33 cents. Leggings were \$1.04, pumps \$2, and men's fine shoes \$1.41. James Carlile's blue broadcloth coat cost him \$5.42. Gi

Common buttons were 42 cents a dozen, silk garters were 42 cents a pair, and thread was half a shilling to a shilling an ounce. Leather breeches, very generally worn by laboring men, are priced at \$3.17 a pair. There were fabrics called osnaburg, callimanco, and none-so-pretty.

The hunter had to be a good marksman, when he paid 56 cents a pound for powder and 21 cents for lead, and turned in beaver skins at 83 cents each. His gunflints and fishhooks cost him about one cent apiece. "Sang digging" was a rather profitable pursuit. In 1755 a Carlile promised 30 pounds of ginseng at Thomas Hicklin's house, and it was valued at \$20. Eight years later we find the root quoted at a dollar a pound.

During the Revolution the mines of Wythe county were an important source of bullets and shot. Attempts to manufacture powder were begun at an early day in the Alleghany region, and were continued until near the middle of the last century. The first powder mill we hear of in Greater Bath was at Fort Mann. Another, on Blue Spring Run in Rich Patch Mountain, is spoken of in 1819.

Nails were sometimes sold by count, ten-penny nails coming as high as \$1.50 a thousand. A bell and collar cost \$1.25 and a horse-shoe one shilling. A woman gave 11 cents for a thimble, six cents a dozen for her needles, and 17 cents for a paper of pins. The doctor was charged 33 cents a pound for his casteel soap, 67 cents an ounce for his calomel, and 33 cents for a roll of court plaster.

In their account with John and George Francisco, the Mathews brothers name the following items: Chalk per pound, \$1; ten-penny nails per pound, 21 cents; sheeting, 35 cents a yard; one frying pan, \$1.25.

Some miscellaneous values are shown in the list below:

Bible	\$1.00	Candles, per pound	\$.08
Testament .....	.33	Knives and forks, per dozen..	1.56
Wythe	1.00	Brass knife and fork .....	.21
Iron pot	1.17	Brimstone, per pound .....	.17
Iron candlestick .....	.11	Indigo, per ounce .....	.17

Ivory Comb .....	.42	Making a jacket	1.00
Horn Comb .....	.21	Gloves .....	.58
Rye Brandy, per gallon .....	.33	Tobacco .....	.10 to .14
China bowl .....	.33	Allspice, per pound	1.08

To give some idea of prices at the leading seaport of America, we take the following items from the bills rendered in 1759 and 1760 by two merchants of Philadelphia against two merchants of Staunton:

Tumblers, per dozen	\$3.33	Worsted Hose	\$.42
Glasses, per dozen	1.00	Sleeve buttons, per dozen ....	.09
Flannel .....	.33	Salt, per bushel .....	.42
Needles, per thousand	1.12	Bar iron, per pound .....	.04
China bowl .....	.33	Bar lead, per pound .....	.05 3-5
Linen Handkerchief .....	.14	Brown sugar .....	.10
Silk Handkerchief .....	.44	White sugar .....	.25
Sheeting .....	.48		

The thinness of population, the fewness of towns, the slowness of travel, and the comparative absence of newspapers and a real postal service, caused the life of the community to move at a slow pace. So late as 1775, there were but two newspapers and 15 postoffices in all Virginia. Postage was so high that many letters were sent by private persons. There were no envelopes, and postmasters read the letters just as gossip now claims that country postmasters are said to read the postal cards. Until 1755, there was no regular service with the British Isles, and if a letter weighed one ounce it cost a dollar to get it delivered there.

The pioneers had little of our modern hurry, but were awake to what was taking place in their own neighborhoods. On matters relating to the colony in general, they were slow to move unless aroused by their better informed leaders. As to anything like a national feeling between the populations of the several colonies, there was nothing worthy of the name.

A journal kept in 1749 by two Moravian missionaries gives us a glimpse into the valleys of Bath after some four years of settlement. These men were traveling afoot from Pennsylvania to the Dunkard settlements on the New River.

ed themselves by a fire on the hearth and slept on bearskins spread on the floor. Like all the settlers this family had bear meat, and like some of them it had no bread. But on the morning of that day a German woman had given the missionaries some bread and cheese. These eatables they shared with their entertainers.

Next day, after frequent fordings of the Cowpasture, they came either to the Black or the Jackson farm and lodged there for the night. Their host was suspicious and not very willing, but in the morning he was induced to put them over the Bullpasture on his horse, the waters being high. They soon fell in with George Lewis, who was traveling on horseback in the same direction they were going. This man set them across the river at 12 fords. They seem to have parted with him when they left the vicinity of the river and began climbing Warm Springs Mountain. A rain began to fall, and it was dusk when they reached the summit. They were not only wet, but were weary with a hard day's walk. They found an empty hut, which must have stood near the present tollgate. They had nothing for a supper, but made a fire and dried their clothes. In the morning they hurried down the mountain into Warm Springs Valley, and at the first house they had a breakfast of hominy and buttermilk. They speak of the man as a good Presbyterian, but do not give his name. He was probably James Ward. The missionaries do not say a word about the thermal waters. They were in a hurry to get on. They could not speak English fluently, and along this part of the way there were no German settlers. Jackson's River was crossed by swimming and with some difficulty. They speak of "mountains all around." At the close of this day, after crossing Dunlap Creek, they reached a house, perhaps that of Peter Wright. Here they again slept on bearskins, like the rest of the family. While crossing a mountain on their way to Craig's Creek, they heard an "awful howling of wolves."

These Moravians found that the people they met were living like savages, wearing deerskin clothes, and making hunting their chief

Doctor Thomas Walker, in his diary for July, 1750, says the settlers on Jackson's River "are very hospitable and would be better able to support themselves, were it not for the great number of Indian warriors that frequently take what they want from them, much to their prejudice."

At the date of the Dunmore war, and still more so after the close of the Revolution, there was a comparative degree of prosperity and comfort. Staunton, a village of some 20 houses in 1753, grew into a sizable place and had its third courthouse. To Richmond, which did not become the state capital till 1779, produce was wagoned from the Augusta settlements. After 1783, the Indian peril was a thing of the past. But in the features of local government there was little change, outside of the abolition of the vestry. This came with the disestablishment of the Church of England near the close of the war for Independence.



UNTIL 1748, and theoretically until 1763, the Alleghany Front was the western frontier of Virginia. Beyond was the Indian country, claimed by the English and the French, as well as by the natives. The conflict known in American history as the French and Indian war broke out in 1754. It was a final struggle between England and France for control in the Western Continent, and victory declared for the former. Aside from the Iroquois of New York, nearly all the Indian tribes aided the French. They resumed the strife on their own account in the episode known as the war with Pontiac's confederacy. A general peace did not come until 1764.

No Indians were living in Bath when the white settlers appeared, although hunting parties visited these valleys in the fall months. They called at the cabins of the white people and learned to express themselves in the English tongue. By reason of this intercourse they became very familiar with words of insult and profanity.

The points of view of the two races were very divergent. The pioneer despised the native as a heathen, and showed little tact or patience in dealing with him. Because the red man did not cultivate the ground, except to a slight extent, the white man could not see that his claim to the country was worthy of any serious consideration. He did not conceal his desire that the Indian should get entirely out of his way, so that he might have the whole country for himself. On the other hand, the Indian did not like the British-American. His people were very few in number, while the whites were a host. The powerful and ceaseless push of the latter was driving him farther and farther away from the hunting grounds where his own people had followed the chase for generations. There was sentiment in the Indian, and those hunting grounds were sacred in his eyes. He was proud as well as free. He did not give up the hopeless struggle without a long and gallant fight, during which he inflicted far heavier losses than he received. He fought after the manner of

Anthony," for whom Anthony's Creek is named, was an Indian hunter who used to visit Fort Young and tell of the plots of his race. Quite as a matter of course, he was distrusted by both pale-face and redskin. White men, taken captive in boyhood, could only with much difficulty be weaned from the life of the forest, and sometimes they fought against their own color.

The shameful defeat of General Braddock in July, 1755, exposed the whole inland frontier to the vengeance of the native. Washington was put in charge of the Valley of Virginia and made every effort to defend it. His position was a very trying one. With only a few hundred militia, untrained, insubordinate, and poorly equipped, he was expected to defend a line 300 miles long. He was under the authority of a royal governor who was stingy, meddlesome, and inefficient, and was also hampered by a legislature that was not only meddlesome but at times incompetent and unfriendly.

Many of the people on the frontier did not think that the colonial government rose to its duty, and they flocked into the upland districts of the Carolinas. There were some others who did not leave the colony, but sought places of greater safety. Those who remained at their homes were in almost constant danger except in the winter season. Rangers, who were known as Indian spies, watched the trails and the mountain passes. They were forbidden to make fires to warm themselves, lest the smoke might give notice to some lurking enemy. A horseman, speeding over the bridlepaths, and shouting "Indian sign" to every person he met, caused the families along his route to make a hurried flight to the nearest stockade or blockhouse. There they "forted" during the times of special danger. Fierce dogs, trained to recognize the odor of the Indian, were an additional means of protection.

And yet the pioneers were wilfully careless. While serving as militia they could not be counted upon to obey their officers or serve out their terms. They disliked to be cooped up in the stockades. At such times they not only took imprudent risks, but they were negligent in sentinel duty. When the

his escort conducted themselves in a most foolhardy manner. It is not pleasant to learn of these shortcomings of our ancestors, and to see that their hardships were due in a considerable degree to their own fault. While in service the militiaman received one shilling a day.

The leading stronghold on the Cowpasture was Fort Dickenson. It stood in the midst of the river-bottom, a half mile north of Nimrod Hall and to the west of the stream. There is nothing to mark the exact site. Close to where is now an ancient brick house, a mile north of Fassifern on Jackson's River, was Fort Dinwiddie, the southern limit of Washington's tour of observation in the fall of 1755. Like Fort Dickenson, it stood on the second bottom and near a water supply. Near the Clover Creek mill on the Bullpasture stood Fort George, in the midst of a meadow that has never been plowed, and hence the lines of stockade and covered way may easily be traced. Near the site of the iron furnace at Covington was Fort Young, built in 1756 according to specifications given by Washington. A council of war held in the same year speaks of Fort Breckenridge and Fort Christian, the former 16 miles from Fort Dickenson, and the latter 15 miles from Fort Dinwiddie. They were small stockades and both stood on Jackson's River. It is probable that Fort Christian was but another name for Fort Mann, which stood at the mouth of Falling Springs Run.

There were also fortified houses capable of repelling an ordinary attack. Thomas Fearnster, who lived a mile south of Williams-ville, hit upon an ingenious device. His house stood near Meadow Lake, a pool more than an acre in extent. In the midst of this water he built a blockhouse supported on piles, some of which remained visible many years. The blockhouse was approached by a foot-bridge, the planks being detachable.

In a letter of September 23, 1755, Robert McClenachan relates that Captain Dickenson had had a "scrimmage" with nine Indians, killing one of them and losing one of his own men. Two Cherokee boys were released and taken to Fort Dinwiddie to remain there until the governor could make known his wish as to what should be done with them. The Cherokees were at this time allies of the English.

A council of war held at Stanton, July 27, 1756, decided in favor of placing a garrison of 30 men at Miller's Fort, and 60 at Fort Dinwiddie. Miller's Fort stood 15 miles up Jackson's River from Fort Dinwiddie. Forts Breckenridge and Dinwiddie, the former 13 miles from Dinwiddie and 13 from Dickenson, were deemed properly protected by the men already there.

Of the Indian raids into Bath, the earliest we can locate took place near the middle of September, 1756. Within or very near the present county limits, and mainly along Jackson's River, nine men, one woman, and three children were killed, and two men were wounded. Among the slain were Ensign Humphrey Madison, John Byrd, Nicholas Carpenter, James Mayse, and James Montgomery. Joseph Carpenter, David Galloway, and a Mrs. McConnell were captured, but got away. Mrs. Byrd, Mrs. George Kincaid, Mrs. Persinger, and 25 boys and girls were taken to the Indian towns in Ohio. Among the children were six Byrds, five Carpenters, and two Persingers.

During this raid occurred the first attack on Fort Dickenson. Captain Dickenson was absent at a general muster. When Washington came along, about seven weeks later, he remarks that the stockade was in need of improvement. He also remarks that at the time of the attack, the Indians crept close to the enclosure without being discovered and captured several children.

A council of war the same year advised stationing 250 men at Fort Dickenson, 100 at Fort Dinwiddie, and 40 at each of the other forts, Breckenridge and Christian. The only way to have secured garrisons of such strength was to bring soldiers from east of the Blue Ridge.

In the summer of 1757 Fort Dickenson was invested a second time. Again Dickenson was absent, and again there was negligence on the part of the defenders. The approach of the Indians was first known by seeing the cattle of John McClung running toward the fort with arrows sticking in their backs. Several boys had gone outside the stockade to gather wild plums and they were captured. Among them was Arthur Campbell, a militiaman of 15 years who later on became prominent in the annals of southwest Virginia. A girl named Erwin moulded bullets for the men in the fort. Governor Dinwiddie

year, we are told, who lost their lives. In this number were Sergeant Henry at Fort Dinwiddie, and John Moore and James Stuart on the Cowpasture. Stuart may have been killed in the second attack on Fort Dinwiddie. James Allen and one Swoope were wounded on Jackson's River. This season, 11 captives were carried away. Among them were James McClung, James Stuart, Jr., Mrs. Moore and her children, and two Cartmill children.

The affair at Fort Dinwiddie was perhaps the same for which John Brown put in a claim. He was helping to convoy some provisions to the fort and the guard was attacked.

In April, 1758, there was still another raid into the valley of the Cowpasture. A man was killed and a boy and a girl were captured. All three of these were servants. During this incursion the Indians are reported as having carried away John and William McCreery. This statement is probably incorrect. One Kephart was a tenant on the McCreery plantation and lost two sons by capture. They made their escape, however.

Fort Duquense fell in 1759. The Indians were now deprived of French support and their raids soon came to a pause. These were not confined to the settlements west of Shenandoah Mountain. The northern and middle portions of the Shenandoah Valley were severely scourged. Staunton and its neighborhood fared better, the natives not coming within five miles of that place. But for some cause the Indians bore a deep grudge against the settlement on Kerr's Creek. Their first foray into that valley seems to have taken place in October, 1759. The assailants came from the direction of Sweet Springs. They are said to have killed 12 persons and carried away 13. With wonderful energy Charles Lewis raised in one night a pursuing party of 150 men, Captain Dickenson heading one of the three companies. The foe was overtaken on Straight Fork, west of the Crabbottom in Highland County. A surprise was intended, but through a mischance it was far from complete, and the Indians escaped with a loss stated at 20 of their warriors, though it was probably less. The booty they were carrying away was retaken. Thomas Young was

stalk, a Shawnee chieftain of unusual ability, was assigned the task of dealing a heavy blow on the Greenbrier and the settlements to the southeast. With a strong band he fell upon the unsuspecting Greenbrier settlements, and in a day or two he had blotted them out. One Conrad Yoakum outdistanced the Indians in their progress to Jackson's River, and gave warning to the people around Fort Mann. The settlers could scarcely credit the report, yet they gathered into the blockhouse and sent a courier to Fort Young, 10 miles down the river. Captains Moffett and Phillips set out with 60 men to their relief. The scouts kept cautiously along the river-bank the entire distance. But when the main body reached the horseshoe peninsula immediately below the fort, they thought to gain time by marching across the neck. As a result of their imprudence they fell into an ambush and lost 15 of their number, the survivors retreating. This action seems to have taken place July 16th.

The fort was not taken, but the Shawnees followed up their victory over the relief party by going down Jackson's River and then up the Cowpasture. They were seen near Fort Young and an express rode at full speed to William Daugherty's. That pioneer was away from home, but his wife mounted the only horse in the stable and raced up the valley, warning the settlers as she galloped along. Her house was burned but we are told that no scalps were then taken on the Cowpasture. If so, it was during some previous raid that a man was shot while standing on a bluff near the Blowing Cave. His body fell into the river.

The Indian army now divided, one part turning homeward, and the other crossing Mill Mountain to Kerr's Creek, where, only two days after the havoc in Greenbrier, there was more loss by fire and massacre than on the former occasion. This time they had nothing to fear from Charles Lewis, for he was now serving in Pennsylvania under Colonel Bouquet. The other squad seems to have returned by way of Green Valley, near the head of Stuart's Creek. Close to the present home of Jasper C. Lewis, they killed one or more persons, and carried off the wife of Joseph Mayse, her son Joseph, Jr., and another

had wounded the wife of Wilson, and a daughter, and carried away his son Thomas.

Joseph Mayse afterward wrote an account of his experience. His guard camped the first night on the west slope of Warm Springs Mountain, and at a large pine, which continued to stand until a few years since. A lateral root made the spot where the boy was ordered to lie down a most uncomfortable couch. For a while he feared to complain, lest he be quieted with a tomahawk. But his position proving quite unendurable, he nudged the Indian lying by his side and made him understand the situation. The brave made a comrade move over, so as to permit the boy to rest in some comfort. On the Greenbrier the Indians were overtaken by a pursuing force. The pony which young Mayse was riding carried also a coil of rope, and in the confusion caused by the attack, an end of the rope caught on a bush and dragged him off. He was thus restored to his people.

While Cornstalk was falling upon the Greenbrier settlement, a band of Delawares and Mingoes divided on New River, one party going to Catawba Creek and the other to Dunlap. The latter crossed Jackson's River above Fort Young and went on to Carpenter's blockhouse, which stood near the residence of Colonel W. A. Gilliam. Near the house they killed and scalped William Carpenter, after which they plundered the dwelling, took his son Joseph, two Brown children and a woman, and began their return by way of Greenbrier. The shot was heard at Fort Young, but as the garrison was weak, an express was sent to Captain Audley Paul at Fort Dinwiddie. He pursued, and though he did not overtake this party, he came up with and scattered the party returning from the Catawba. The younger Brown became known as Colonel Samuel Brown of Greenbrier. His brother remained with the reds, but visited his mother in her old age. Joseph Carpenter became a doctor in Michigan.

It is probable that the attack on the Carpenters occurred only a day or two after the battle at Fort Mann.

Bouquet's victory at Brushy Run near the site of Pittsburg, brought an early end to the war with Pontiac. The Indians were

doubtless several other persons belonging to the Bath area. One of the restored girls was reared by Captain Dickenson, and she became the wife of James McClung. As in several other similar instances her real name was never learned.

The following letter of the Indian period is the earliest we know of to be written in Bath. It seems to have been addressed to Thomas Lewis.

Jackson's River, May ye 15th, 1755.

Dear Brother,

I have been stopping here several days in purchasing of provisions. I have purchased as much grain as will serve three months, hut will have a great deal of deficiency in getting of meat. I propose to march in ye Narrows towards Greenbrier. I think I shall go to Marlings (now Marlinton, W. Va.) in two days, where I purpose to construct a small fort. I hope you will be so kind as to remind Mr. Jones (Gahriel Jones, King's Attorney of Augusta County) to bring pay for my company from Colonel Wood as often as he has an opportunity, which he promised to do. I have nothing that is new to acquaint you of. I am, dear brother, your most affectionate and very humble servant,

ANDREW LEWIS.

A partial list of Captain John Dickenson's Rangers in 1757-59 affords the following names:

Bollar, John (Sergeant)	Hamilton, William	McMullen, John
Carpenter, Solomon	Jameson, Andrew	Persinger, Abraham
Carpenter, Thomas	Johnston, James	Persinger, Jacob
Carrigan, Patrick	Kelly, Thomas (corporal)	Persinger, Philip
Davis, William		Shields, William
Fulton, John	Madison, Humphrey (ensign)	Taylor, John
Galloway, David		Wiley, John
Gillespie, Robert, Sr. (sergeant)	McMullen, Edward	Wiley, Peter

The following is the muster roll of Captain George Wilson's company, August 11, 1756:

Hugh Hicklin—lieutenant	Barton, James	Carlile, Robert (1)
Thomas Hughart—ensign	Bell, Joseph	Carlile, Robert (2)
Charles Gilham—sergeant	Black, William	Davis, Patrick
William Johnson—corporal	Bodkin, James	Deckert, Simon
	Bodkin, John	De La Montony, Samuel
	Bodkin, Richard	Duffield, Robert

Gilbert, Felix
Hall, Robert
Harper, Hance
Harper, Matthew
Harper, Michael
Hicklio, John
Hicklio, Thomas
Jacksoo, James
Jordan, Adam
Jordan, Joho

Knox, James
Lewis, George
Lewis, John
Long, Stephen
Mayse, James
McClenahan, Elijah
McClenahan, William
Miller, James
Miller, John
Miller, Patrick

Miller, Valentine
Miller, William
Phegan, Philip
Price, William
Sprowl, William
Stull, Frederick
Warwick, William
Wilfong, Michael
Wilsoo, Samuel

The letter below was written from Sitlington Creek, Pocahontas county, a spot then on the very edge of white settlement, but technically within the Indian domain. The writer subsequently moved to the Cowpasture.

Green Briar September 25th 1766

Dr Brother

This comes to let you know that I am in good health at Present blessed be God for it hoping these will find you and your Family in the same Condition, for tho' we have been long absent from each other, yet neither Time nor distance of Place can remove the Brotherly Affection I have for you. As for my Situation in this Country I live on a Branch of the Mississippi Waters, which is a very fertile Land but it is not yet Purchased from the Indians. I enjoy a reasonable Living; but have been long in a dangerous situation from the incursions of the Savages, yet thro the Protection of God have hitherto Escaped, and had I the comfort of you to Converse with shou'd think myself Happy: But I dare not advise to come to this Country, Yet were I in Ireland and had such a Family as you have and cou'd foresee it no other way, I wou'd bind myself & them before I wou'd stay to be so Oppressed, but you have no Occasion, for if you are unable to pay your Passage, come upon Redemption to Pennsylvania and Brother William will soon relieve you, and as soon as I have an Opportunity I will repay it him.

I had the Comfort of hearing of your welfare by Brother William which gave me great Satisfaction and likewise I heard of Brother Thomas.

I have no Child which makes me the more Desirous to have you hear, my Wife joins in our Love to you and Family and Sister Elizabeth and her Family and to all old Friends, which is all from your Affectionate & Loving Brother J. OGDEN.



WITH respect to Virginia soil there were three stages in the war for American Independence. There was first the campaign against Dunmore, which was confined to the counties on Chesapeake Bay, and it came to an end with the expulsion of the tory governor early in 1776. Next came the invasion by Arnold and Cornwallis, limited to the country east of the Blue Ridge and to the 10 months closing with the surrender of Cornwallis in October, 1781. The last stage was the warfare with the Indians, which was carried on west of the Blue Ridge, and principally west of the Alleghanies. It lasted intermittently from the summer of 1776 until after the treaty with England in 1783. The British never came nearer to Bath than Charlottesville. The only practical danger was from the Indians, and they do not appear to have come inside the present limits of the county.

The soldiers of the Revolution were of three classes: the militia, called out only on special emergency; the provincials, or state troops, enlisted for home defense by the state governments; and the continentals, enlisted for long terms under the direct authority of the Continental Congress. The continentals were trained soldiers and consequently the most efficient and dependable. The militia came direct from their homes on absurdly short "tours of duty." Not only were they untrained, but they were imperfectly under the control of their officers. Hence they were easily demoralized, and at such a time each man took no thought except to look out for himself. They were seldom on the actual firing line, and when they did get into a real engagement, they were very much inclined to take to their heels. Yet on several occasions their behavior was all that could reasonably be asked.

As in the case of other counties, the able-bodied white adults of Bath were with few exceptions enrolled as militia. But the records of the Revolution are so brief and incomplete that we can affirm

vates in the militia companies, or in the continental and provincial organizations. With respect to the officers our information is more satisfactory.

General Andrew Lewis was placed in charge of the operations against Dunmore, and he soon drove the hated governor to the shelter of the British fleet. His campaign was far from the mountains and on a small scale, and we do not certainly know that any Bath men took part in it. Arnold's marauding career on the lower James, and the approach of Cornwallis in the spring of 1781 were far more serious. Nearly 1700 of the Virginia militia took part in the battle of Guilford, where their conduct was unusually good, owing to a stiffening in their companies of some experienced men who had seen service in Washington's army. Among these troops were militiamen from this county under Robert McCreery, John Bollar, and David Gwin. Gwin's men, and probably the other commands also, rode on horseback until they had crossed the Dan into North Carolina. The horses were then sent home under guard. Robert Sitlington, William Gillespie, and James Sloan were privates under McCreery. Sitlington grieved at the loss of the knife he had used as a gun-rest. "Bullets," he said, "were flying so thick that by God, sir, I had to leave that knife sticking where it was."

At Guilford the Virginia militia gave a good account of themselves. Their deadly rifle-fire repelled several assaults by the red-coats. Cornwallis was virtually defeated and his shattered army was driven to the sea coast. He gave up his attempt to subdue North Carolina and joined Arnold at Petersburg. While the British leader was pursuing the small American army under Lafayette, his cavalry under Tarleton burned the little village of Charlottesville, where the Assembly was in session. The legislature fled to Staunton, and on there from June 7th to June 23d. But Tarleton remembered his overthrow at Cowpens and did not try to force his way through Rockfish Gap. He seems to have had a wholesome respect for the back-land militia of the Valley. The whole British army presently fell back toward the coast.

There were now heavy calls on the militia. Perhaps a larger

Mathews had been south of the James the preceding winter, as a part of the force under General Steuben, who was watching Arnold, at Portsmouth. McCreery and Mathews were in the battle of Green Spring, which took place near Jamestown, July 6th. Under McCreery were the horsemen of Captain Peter Hull. Under Mathews were Captains David Gwin, Thomas Hicklin, William Kincaid, and John Brown. Brown was taken prisoner and was succeeded by Charles Cameron, who had served as adjutant. Brown's lieutenant was Robert Thompson. Gwin's subalterns were Lieutenant William McCreery and Ensign Alexander Wright. Hicklin's were Lieutenant Joseph Gwin and Ensign Thomas Wright.

At Yorktown, where the redcoats in Virginia laid down their arms, about 3000 of the state militia were present. There was no further attempt by the British to prosecute the war with their own men. Within and beyond the mountains, the case was different. For nearly three years after their experience at Point Pleasant, the Ohio Indians remained quiet. But being stirred up by British emissaries, whose home government did not scruple to turn loose the savages on women and children as well as men, they once more began to raid the settlements beyond the Alleghanies. Still earlier on the warpath were the Cherokees, who in 1776 became troublesome in the valley of the Holston.

The menace from the Indians was enough to make it necessary to garrison such posts as Fort Dinwiddie. During the two years beginning with the fall of 1776, Captains John Lewis, Robert McCreery, Andrew Lockridge, and Samuel McCutchen were by turns in command at this point. Captain John McKittrick was here in the early summer of 1780. The stockade was burned by a tenant in the spring of the same year, but for what cause we do not know. During the summer of 1777 there was a guard of six men at William Wilson's at the mouth of Bolar Run. Fort Warwick on The Greenbrier was held the same year by Captain John Lewis, and the next year by Captain Samuel Vance, whose lieutenant was John Cartmill. Vance became a lieutenant colonel in 1782.

Augusta companies were also marched into Bath, either to gar-

Scioto. Through a seeming lack of energy that officer contented himself with announcing the surrender of Burgoyne and then dismissing the troops. A few days before the arrival of General Hand, Cornstalk was treacherously murdered by the militia from Rockbridge. Next May the Shawnees sought to avenge his death by attacking the fort of Andrew Donally in Greenbrier. They were beaten off before the relief column under Captains Tate, Buchanan, and Long could arrive. About this time Captain Lockridge was at Vance's fort, and a year later at Clover Lick, both points being in the Greenbrier valley. So late as 1782 Captain George Poage was stationed at Clover Lick. Even a year later Colonel Sampson Mathews reported an alarm at that place, and the wife of Christopher Graham of the Bullpasture thought it advisable to flee with her child to Deerfield on the east side of Shenandoah Mountain. So far as we know, this was the last Indian alarm in this region, although so late as 1788 Juhn Stuart, of Greenbrier, feared that Indians and foreigners would drive out all the people west of the Blue Ridge. Not until Wayne's treaty with the Indians in 1795 was the peril finally removed.

In 1780, Thomas Hughart, John McCreery, and Andrew Lockridge were respectively colonel, lieutenant colonel, and major of the Second Battalion of the Augusta militia. Other local officers not already named were Captains John Given, James Hicklin, and John Oliver; Lieutenants Samuel Black, James Bratton, Samuel McClintic, and Robert McFarland; and Ensigns Thomas Catrmill, Jonathan Humphrey, and Moses McClintic.

During the war the machinery of local government moved about as usual. Yet there was much hardship. Foreign trade was precarious on account of the British war vessels hovering along the coast. There was no good money except specie. The paper bills issued by the Congress became more and more worthless. In the spring of 1781 it took \$140 in paper to go as far as \$1 in coin. The previous October, James Bratton, as keeper of an inn, rendered a bill against Anthony M. of 2150 for four lodgings and a few

10 draw the line between the territory of 1777 required that an oath of allegiance be administered to the citizens. Richard Mayse was assigned to this duty in the territory covered by the militia companies of Captains Dean and Robinson.

This district seems to have been nearly free from tory disturbances, such as took place on the South Branch to the northward or in Montgomery County to the southward. In fact, the only exception of which we have any positive knowledge is narrated by Colonel Skillern, of Botetourt, in a letter to Governor Nelson, dated June 26, 1781. He states that about four years earlier, Captain Lapsley had taken as recruits Solomon Carpenter and Samuel Lyons, telling them they were to go into Washington's bodyguard and to have 3½ shillings a day. Finding this representation untrue on their arrival at the army headquarters, the men deserted, came home, and hid in the mountains. At the date of the letter there were supposed to be from 40 to 50 men in their band. Attempts to disperse them and capture their leader had failed. The two men in question came to Skillern's house under a flag, offering to serve subject to call during two years in the county militia or to join George Rogers Clark for two years. Skillern recommends acceptance of the terms. Carpenter, a bold, daring, active man, had been with the Indians some time, and intimated that if his terms were not accepted he would go back to them. His comrades were active woodsmen, well armed with rifles, and might become dangerous. The writer adds that there were parties of tories and deserters in Montgomery and Washington, who were probably in correspondence with one another.

Aside from the officers we have mentioned, the following men of the Dunmore and Revolutionary wars appear to have belonged within the Bath area or nearly so:

Black, Alexander, Jr.	Mayse, Joseph—wounded at
Black, James	Point Pleasant
Black, William	McAvoy, Hugh—killed
Burnside, James	McFarland, Alexander—wounded
Byrd, John	Montgomery, James
Cowarden, John	Sitlington, Robert

1832. Among them were Richard Cole, an Englishman, who enlisted in Bath in 1780; William Keyser, of Gloucester County; Andrew McCausland and William Bonner, of Pennsylvania; and John Putnam, of Massachusetts.

This chapter would not be complete without some mention of that eccentric and masculine woman, known to American border history as Mad Ann Bailey. She was given this name because of her irascible Welch temper. Her maiden name was Dennis, and she was a native of Liverpool. She came to Staunton at the age of 13, and ten years later wedded James Trotter, who was killed at Point Pleasant. The pair had a son named William, who was born in 1767. Ann Bailey left her child with Mrs. Moses Mann, a near neighbor, put on masculine apparel, and for several years was a hunter and scout. One of her reasons for adopting such an unfeminine career was to avenge the death of her husband. According to tradition she took more than one scalp. Her most famous exploit was her relief of Fort Lee, which stood where the city of Charleston, West Virginia, afterward arose. The stockade was besieged by Indians, the powder gave out, and it was very dangerous for a courier to get past the assailants. But Mad Ann volunteered, rode swiftly on her horse "Liverpool" to Fort Union—now Lewisburg,—and came back with an extra horse with a fresh supply of powder. This was in 1791, when she was 49 years of age. For a year or so, she lived in a hut on Mad Ann's Ridge, on the south side of Falling Spring Run. On one occasion her black horse went on to Mann's without his rider. A party from the stockade went out to follow the trail, and located Mad Ann by airholes in the snow. She had fallen asleep, either from liquor or drowsiness. According to Ann Royall, who knew her in her old age, she could both drink and swear. In 1785 she married James Trotter. Her last years were spent on the farm of her only son, who settled in Gallia County, Ohio. Eccentric to the last, she refused to live in his comfortable house, and stayed in a cabin near by, which she built herself. Here she died in 1825 at the age of 83. In 1901 her remains were reinterred in the memorial park at Point Pleasant. In personal appearance, Mrs. Bailey was short, stout,

ANNALS OF BATH COUNTY

est she "halways carried a hax and a hauger and could chop
l as any man."

The longest of Colonel Dickenson's letters that we have seen
addressed to General Edward Hand, and is of this tenor:

Point Pleasant Near Fort Randolph

7th Novr 1777

Dear Sr—Colo Skilron from Bottetourt and myself from augusta are
with our Troops from Each County the 5th Instant where we flat
selves of the hapyness of meeting yr Excelency but being Disapo
greatly fear that some accident or Disapointment has fell in yr
ch I should be hearttely sorry for our No. of Troops are Not
d here as the strength of the Whol is Inclosed in Capt. Arbuckles
agree able to yr Excelencys Instructions to your county Lieutnt.
ght Flour and salt seficiant only to bring us to this place as we
ly Detained on our march by Rain and high Waters. We Expect
met with a seficiant supply of provisions here but to our great n
on found the garison out of salt and very scarce of Flour tho Wil
Beef are Willing to surmount every Deficasy and hardship unti
r see or hear from yr Excelency. our Troops are extremely goo
al and in high spirits Keen for the Expedition under a Command
eat a Caracter as yrself

I am Dear general tho unacquainted Yr Excelencys most obedient
Hble Servt

JOHN DICKENSON

SELIM THE ALGERINE



THE STORY of Selim, a native of Algeria, is perhaps the most picturesque incident in the early annals of Bath. Between 1764 and 1774 Samuel Given was hunting on the Greenbrier. He had at least one extra horse for carrying home the game he hoped to secure. In the top of a fallen tree he espied an object which he at first took to be a wild animal, and he came very near firing into it. A more deliberate glance satisfied him that what he saw was a human being, but not an Indian. Going to the tree he found a man in a most pitiable condition. He was stark naked except for some rags wrapped about his feet. His body was very much emaciated, and his skin was thickly marked by scars and scabs. In a word he was in an advanced stage of starvation.

Neither man could understand the other's language, and they could converse only by signs. The hunter at once made himself a Good Samaritan. He took as good care of the unfortunate stranger as was possible under the circumstances. In giving him something to eat, he prudently allowed very little at first, and increased the amount as the digestive organs of the famished man began to recover their normal tone. After a few days the patient had gained enough strength to be able to ride the led horse. He was now taken to the home of Captain John Dickenson and made welcome after the open-hearted manner of the frontier. He remained with Dickenson several months, meanwhile recovering his strength and rapidly acquiring the ability to converse with his new friends. At length it became possible for him to tell who he was, and how he had fallen into the plight from which he was so providentially rescued.

His name was Selim and he was a son of a wealthy Algerine. The father sent him to Constantinople for an advanced education. While the young man was returning home his ship was captured by a Spanish man-of-war. He was transferred to a French vessel bound for New Orleans.

they fell into the hands of any of the Europeans. From New Orleans Selim was taken to the Shawnee towns on the Scioto. A white woman, also a prisoner of the Indians, told him by signs that she came from the east. Selim knew there were English colonies on the Atlantic shore and judged correctly that she came from that quarter. He found an opportunity to escape from the Indians, and tried to find the white settlements, so that he might return to his own people.

He had nearly succeeded when stumbled upon by Given. But he had found little to eat except nuts and berries and became too weak for any farther progress. The bushes and briars had torn his clothing into shreds, and these he had wrapped about his feet to give them some protection. His exposed skin had been so often lacerated by thorns and other obstacles as to present the condition observed by the hunter. He had resigned himself to a death by starvation or by wild beasts, and for a last resting place had chosen the top of the tree in which he was found.

Dickenson treated the unfortunate Moor with a noble generosity. He gave him a horse to ride and took him to see the neighbors of the settlement. Selim accompanied his host to Staunton, at a time when the county court was sitting, and there attracted much notice. The attention of the Algerine was particularly fixed upon the Presbyterian minister, John Craig, who lived near the town. Selim asked the privilege of going home with the preacher and the request was granted. He then explained his reason. He told Mr. Craig that during his journey through the forest the pangs of hunger caused vivid dreams. In one of these visions he saw marshaled in military order on an immense plain a vast assemblage of people, all dressed alike. In the distance was a person of distinguished appearance. Every now and then some member of the throng would undertake to go to him, but when half way there would suddenly disappear into a pit. Other persons, who asked directions of an old man standing by himself, passed safely across. Mr. Craig was recognized as the old man seen in the dream, and it was for this reason that Selim had

Catholics was a form of idolatry. Selim was a quick pupil. He understood the Greek language and probably had a better insight into the meaning of the Greek Testament than the minister himself. Selim embraced Christianity and was baptized at the old Stone Church.

But at length the Moor expressed a longing to go to his old home, and could not be moved from his purpose. Some money was raised through the efforts of Mr. Craig, who also gave him a letter of introduction to Robert Carter, a member of the House of Burgesses from Westmoreland. The legislature was then in session at Williamsburg. Mr. Carter did all that was asked of him, and Selim was thus enabled to recross the Atlantic.

After some years the Algerine reappeared at Dickenson's with a disordered mind. In his lucid moments he said he had been home, but that his father would have nothing to do with him on account of his acceptance of Christianity. At Warm Springs he was much pleased with the gift of a Greek Testament by a young minister named Templeton. He visited Mr. Carter, and wherever he appeared he aroused great sympathy. John Page, when governor of Virginia, took him to Philadelphia and had his portrait painted by Rembrandt Peale, the celebrated artist. From that city he accompanied a man of South Carolina to his home. He returned to Virginia, and in Prince Edward County learned to sing the hymns by Watts. For a while he was an inmate of the hospital for the insane at Williamsburg. At a date unknown, but which must have been some years later than 1805, he died at a private house.

Thus the story of Selim is pathetic as well as unusual. It is gratifying to know that he was treated with great kindness by the strange people he tried so hard to reach.



HE personal property books of 1872 are the oldest that have been preserved. Tithables, slaves, horses, and cattle are indicated, respectively, by T, S, h, and c. Where a T preceded by a numeral does not occur, there is but one tithable.

List by Captain James Bratton of the Calfpasture:

Adams, Thomas—2T—40S—13h—43c—also 1 chariot
 Armstrong, Archibald—11h—16c
 Bell, John—4h—12c
 Black, Rebeckah—6h—11c
 Bratton, James—3S—14h—19c
 Bratton, Adam—8h
 Bratton, Robert—5S—10h—45c
 Carlisle, John—1S—7h—26c
 Carson, Thomas—3h
 Craig, Alexander—2h—11c
 Craig, Samuel—9h—8c
 Davis, Charles—4h—7c
 Davitt, Tulley—1S—3h—8c
 Elliot, John—1S—9h—14c
 Fauntleroy, Moore—11S—6h—1c—1 two-wheeled chariot
 Fulton, James—1S—6h—15c
 Gay, James—10h—3c
 Graham, John—7h—30c
 Gaham, Elizabeth—2S—7h—25c
 Griffith, James—4h—12c
 Gween (Gwin), Robert, Sr.—3h—8c
 Gwin, Robert, Jr.—7h—12c
 Hamilton, Andrew, Sr.—3S—8h—22c
 Hamilton, Andrew, Jr.—6h—6c
 Henderson, John—2S—1h
 Henderson, Joans—2S—12h—52c
 Hughart, Thomas—5S—15h—34c
 Jones, George—nothing
 Kell—

Robertson, William—4h—7c
 Slavin, William—3h—1c
 Stout, Hezekiah—1h—4c
 Tabley, Jewel—1S—2h—2c
 Townsend, Ezekiel—2h—5c
 Townsend, James—2h—7c
 Vance, Samuel—2S—10h—28c
 Vance, Martha—1S—8h—14c
 Waid (Wade), John—4h—10c
 Warren, Obijah—1h—1c
 Willson, William—4S—26h—35c
 Willson, Stephen—11h—30c
 Willson, John—13h—24c
 Wright, Elizabeth—4h—9c
 Wiley, Alexander—4h—3c
 Wiley, Robert—4h—16c

Total: 46 white tithables, 28 slaves, 293 horses, 568 cattle.

List by George Poage—Greenbrier River:

Anderson, Thomas	Guy, John	Rucker, James (1)
Barker, James	Hencher, John	Rucker, James (2)
Blaik, Thomas	Hutchinson, Robert	Sharpe, William
Blakeman, Adam	Jarvis, Thomas	Stuart, Ralph
Blakeman, Moses	Lowry, Alexander	Sutton, Joseph
Carson, James	McCarty, James	Tackett, Christian
Cartmill, Thomas	McCollum, John	Tackett, Lewis
Docherty, Michael	Moore, David	Tackett, Francis
Drenon, Lawrence	Moore, Levi	Tanner, James
Drenon, Thomas	Moore, Moses	Taylor, William
Dunlap, Alexander	Offill John	Tracewell, Edward
Galford, Thomas	Poage, George	Warwick, Jacob
Gillespie, Jacob	Reaugh, James	Warwick, William
Guy, (Gay), James	Rogers, John	Wiatt, Leonard

The total was 43 tithables, 460 horses, 543 cattle. Jacob Warwick had 80 horses, 88 cattle. William Warwick had 22 horses, 34 cattle. Dunlap had 44 horses and 24 cattle.

List by Captain George Frazier—Cowpasture, below Botetourt Line—(1783):

Beard, James—1S—4h—10c
 Beard, Samuel—1S—4h—11c
 Besty, Robert—2T—4h—10c
 Cairns, William—1S—4h—10c

SEVENTY YEARS OF BATH HISTORY



IN THIS chapter we can give only some of the leading facts in our local history for the period of just seventy years between the organization of Bath and the war of 1861.

The original Bath lay astride the Alleghany Front and was at least three times as large as the present county. The reduction to the present boundaries has been by four steps.

The line between Bath and Pendleton was $20\frac{1}{4}$ miles long as reported in the survey of 1793. It is described as leaving North (Shenandoah) Mountain opposite the lower end of John Redmond's plantation, and by a course running N $63\frac{1}{2}$ degrees W, crossing Shaw's Fork below the dwelling of Thomas Deverick's, the Cowpasture below the land of John Redmond, the Bullpasture below the house of Joseph Malcom, and Crab Run below the house of Joseph Bell, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the Blue Hole. Thence to the top of the Alleghany, no houses are named.

The first curtailment took place in 1796, when a strip averaging three miles in breadth was annexed to Pendleton, the new line running through the Dinwiddie Gap and crossing the Cowpasture at the mouth of Shaw's Fork. The second and largest reduction came in the winter of 1822-23, when the counties of Alleghany and Pocahontas were established. The third was when Pendleton and Bath were shortened to make room for Highland. The last was in 1847 and was very small. It consisted of a slight change put into the Bath-Alleghany line where it crosses the Cowpasture, so that Sheppard Gilliland and Orlando Griffith might be citizens of Alleghany.

The original line between Bath and Alleghany is thus described:

(From the) top of Alleghany mountain where the public road crosses Anthony's Creek; thence to the mouth of the draft at Benjamin Thomp-

line run by William Herbert, and with said line to top of mountain at Henry Massie's; thence direct to Cowpasture just below William Griffith, leaving him in Bath; thence on direct line to top of Mill Mountain in Bath line; thence with top of same to corner of Rockbridge on mountain top; thence with Rockbridge line between the heads of Simpson's Creek and Bratton's Run to top of North Mountain, passing Collier's Gap, and thence with boundaries of Alleghany as per Act.

The section of Bath west of the Alleghany Front went to form the greater part of Pocahontas County. A petition of 1812 had stated that a third of the people of Bath were living between 25 and 50 miles from the courthouse.

The progressive shrinking in the county limits will largely account of the fluctuations in the census returns, the figures for six decades being as follows:

1800—5508	1830—4002
1810—4838	1840—4300
1820—5231	1850—3426

The falling off between 1800 and 1810 was not because of a diminished area. It was due to the heavy emigration then moving into the seemingly boundless West. But since Bath shrank into its present dimensions in 1847, the population has doubled, and there has been no falling off in any ten-year period.

It is well known that a domestic animal will sometimes return to the former home, regardless of the wishes of the owner. This is usually soon after the migration. But in 1810 a horse returned from Kentucky after a residence there of 15 years. It was summer time, and instead of going at once to the Mayse place, where he had belonged, the animal thought it the proper thing to resume business on his old grazing range on the mountain.

In 1853 there were seven election precincts: Courthouse, Cedar Creek, Hamilton's, Clerk's Mill, Williamsville, Milton, and Green Valley.

Because of the

colored in the adjacent county of Highland with its then larger total population.

A sidelight on material conditions appears in the circumstance that while 2117 horses were reported in 1833, there were only six coaches, five carryals, and two gigs. The total tax in that year was \$837.24.

With respect to its county seat and its courthouse, Bath has had a somewhat checkered career. For the county buildings, Mrs. Margaret Lewis offered to donate two acres adjacent to Warm Springs Run, and to give free access to a cold spring. But she was in straitened circumstances, and payment was made for the land. In 1795, her son, Thomas L. Lewis, conveyed one acre to Bath County for \$100. For the May term of 1792 the court sat in the clerk's office, and in the next month it met in the upper, or debtor's, room of the new jail. It would not seem that the county was then entertaining any boarders in its jail.

In April, 1795, a committee was appointed to prepare plans for a courthouse of stone, the building to be 20 by 30 feet in the clear, two stories high, and not to cost more than 500 pounds (\$1666.67). The members of the committee were John Bollar, John Dean, John Lewis, John White, and Andrew Moore. For drawing the plans, William Mathews was to be allowed \$3. But no courthouse appears to have been ready for more than twelve years after the county was organized. The first one was finally built opposite the grounds of the Warm Springs hotel. The brick structure is yet standing, and though vacant is a serviceable building.

After 1822 there were petitions for and against the removal of the county seat to the twin hamlet of Germantown. Until Highland County was created, there was violent opposition to such removal. It is only within quite recent years that the change has been effected.

The justices appointed at the time of the organization of Bath were these:

John Bollar
Charles Cameron
Alexander Crawford
John Dean

John Lewis
Sampson Mathews
John Oliver

James Poage
Samuel Shrewsbury
Samuel Vance

bles and White seem to have represented the Alleghany area. Crawford and Dickenson refused to serve. Bollar, Mathews, and White comprised the committee to build a jail, which was the first county building to come into existence. Cameron, who lived at Fassifern, used a little stone building on his farm as the first county clerk's office.

The later justices, for the 32 years during which Bath was "Greater Bath," were the following, so far as we can ascertain their names. The dates are for the earliest year in which we find mention of the persons:

Berry, John—1812
Brown, John—1794
Crawford, William—1793
Davis, Jesse—1813
Dean, William—1801
Dean, William M.—1812
Dinwiddie, William—1796
Erwin, John—1794
Gatewood, Thomas—1801
Gay, Robert—1812
Hamilton, James—1801
Hicklin, James—1801
Hill, Richard—1815
Hite, Keeland—1813
Holcomb, Timothy—1795
Johnson, Bartholemew—1795
Jordan, John—1814
Jordan, Solon—1813
Kinkead, Joseph—1801
Kinkead, Thomas—1801

Lewis, Andrew—1801
Lewis, Charles A.—1812
Lockridge, William—1797
Mason, Moses—1812
Massie, Henry—1814
McClintic, Alexander—1812
Milhollen, Thomas—1796
Moore, Levi—1796
Robnson, James—1792
Shrewsbury, John—1797
Sitlington, Robert—1797
Sitington, William—1812
Sitlington, George—1814
Slaven, Stewart—1815
Tallman, James—1812
Walker, Joe—1796
Warwick, John—1794
Warwick, Andrew J.—1814
White, Valentine—1796

After the reduction of the county in 1823, and previous to the war of 1861, we find the following sheriffs:

Robert Sitlington—1823
Alexander McClintic—1828
James Hamilton—1834

Archer P. Strother—1848
Andrew H. Byrd—1849
Samuel Lewis—1851

vided into four districts, each of which was entitled to four justices. For a while the districts were designated as First, Second, Third, and Fourth. Later, they were given the names of Cedar Creek, Warm Springs, Williamsville, and Millboro.

In 1860 the valuation of real and personal property was \$3,156,238. There were 16 churches: 6 Baptist, 4 Presbyterian, 4 Union, 1 Methodist, and 1 Episcopalian.

In 1794 Virginia was called upon for a quota of 4800 men to be used in putting down the Whiskey Insurrection in the southwest of Pennsylvania. The commander of the national troops was Governor Henry Lee, the father of General Robert E. Lee. As "Light Horse Harry," he had made a brilliant record in the Revolution. Some Bath men served in this army, but we have not list of their names. The following letter by one of them was written to a friend at home:

Camp at Simpson's, the Center of Aligany 32 miles short of Beason Town¹ & 8 from the Big Crossings², Sunday Morning, Oct. 26, '94.

Dear Mustoe

Wee are hear Lying on our ores waiting for Better weather. It has been Verry wet Since Friday Evening Last and appears to Continue this Evening. Wee would Reached Beasontown had the weather been Feavorable. Wee will march to Pit³ at all events & there Remain Some time. There will be about 2000 Men Kept there this winter to be Composed of Volenteers from the whole army when Collected on Imediate Drafts from the home Militia if the Volenteers Cannot be Procured. there will be Nothing to be Don but to Reduce them to Proper Subordination, which will be Easily Effected as they are Almost frighted to Death. the Great Breadford made his Escape Eight Days ago Doan the River and Left Some fine farms. it is Supposed one of them will be head Quarters this winter. Brackenridge, Gattes, Cook, & some others As yet Says they will Stand their Tryal in hopes for Mercy. a Captain Higgins—Express from that Country Came to Genl Morgan a Thursday Last who Informs there Never was so affrighted a People, when they find the Army so near them. Genl Morgans Division to which I Belong are the advanced part. My Company Drew Rifles. there is one Regiment of Rifle men in the Division Commanded by Colo. Crisup from Maryiand. wee are about 500 strong. A Military Life is a fine one. Waron⁴ Says if Ever he Volenteers it

again the Devil may be the better
Nature of my Situation will admit of— a fine apatise & Plenty to Eat and
Drink, wet Cold Ground to Ly on. wee Ly Down & get up Contented. I
Procured the Quarter Masters Appointment for Fliegan, which is a hand-
some one. he Lives in My family. So of Course when Joined with the
Stof wee shal Not Want. So hears to You & the two Whites, Cochran, &
Oliver, & the rest of the Boys about the Springs. Just Meridian, the Publick
pays for all. Fliegan Joins the Lott. My Love to Dolly & the Childer. I
shall Soon see them when I Return.

As Yours

W. CHAMBERS

In 1822 many Bath citizens signed a petition for the removal of the state capital from Richmond. The reasons given were that Richmond would be too much exposed in case of war; that its warm climate makes it uncomfortable for mountain legislators to attend summer sessions; and that the luxurious habits of its people were distasteful to the petitioners.

As already observed, there was a comparatively full population in 1790 and a considerable degree of prosperity and comfort. The further progress of this county, before the upheaval of 1861, was at a steady and substantial pace, so far as agricultural interests were concerned. With respect to highways and the summer resorts, the advance was more marked. Geography has been kind to Bath. The several openings among the mountain ridges between the Iron Gate and the Sister Knobs are doorways to through lines of travel between East and West. Even before 1800, what was then considered a good road led over the Alleghany divide and down the Great Kanawha to Ohio and Kentucky. The Harrisonburg and Warm Springs Turnpike, built some years later, was a still better road. It was lined with taverns and was traversed by the stages that conveyed visitors to and from the summer hotels. It was thronged with numerous freight wagons and with droves of cattle and other domestic animals. In 1857 the pike was partially superseded by the Virginia Central Railroad, which in that year had extended its line to Jackson's River station, a few miles west of Clifton Forge. War checked the advance of the iron path, but in 1867

Sitlington are of interest. One of them leaves several slaves to his wife and concludes with this wish: "And though I give them entirely into her disposal to do unto them as she pleases, yet I cannot help expressing confidence in her humanity and tenderness that she will grant them their freedom in some reasonable time after her death." He desired such emancipation as to slaves over the age of 25. Males under 25 were to be "bound out to honest, industrious persons to become industrious and moral, and taught to read and write, so as to understand Scripture and keep their accounts." Females were to be bound until 21, and taught "to read, at least, and to habits of industry and morality, so that they may be good and useful members of society." But Sitlington did not deem it prudent or expedient to free the male negroes under the age of 25. The freed negroes were to contribute to the support of any of their number who might become infirm.

The interest in popular education appears in a petition by Patrick Maloy and fifty-seven other persons, the names having been procured about 1842. We quote some extracts from this paper.

(There is) no legal provision for the proper location and construction of schoolhouses, for supplying well-qualified teachers, or for testing the quality of such as profess to teach; no superintendent of schools, nor general regulations for the proper management of them, or the proper selection and supply of textbooks. The fund appropriated for the education of poor children is not only deficient in amount, but often negligently and injudiciously administered. Much of this precious fund has been wasted in paying for abortive scraps of tuition. We hold it to be manifestly just and proper, that the people should all contribute according to their ability, to the great object of diffusing the blessings of education through all classes of our citizens.

It was not until 1846 that Virginia adopted any plan for free public tuition, and even this was not comprehensive.

An advanced stand against intoxicants is disclosed in a vigorous petition, probably written by John H. Ruckman. It was presented to the General Assembly, January 15, 1840, by William Lockridge. We give below its opening and closing sentences.

Those laws by which the sale of intoxicating drinks are legalised and licensed were originally dictated by a benevolence which to restrain the sale and

able, as tending to debase respectable citizens into drunkards. But it is a matter of perfect notoriety that it imposes no practical restraints whatever upon any person.

If the laws will continue to permit sinks of vice, poverty, and crime to stand open night and day, the same laws must continue to provide poor-houses, prisons, gallowses, and graves to receive the victims. Can it be necessary to keep up this state of things forever? Does the public good require that in these United States 50,000 men shall spend their whole time in manufacturing and selling a deadly poison, both to body and soul, and that these men shall destroy 25,000,000 bushels of grain yearly, while the people are suffering for bread? And is it necessary that 30,000 of our fellow citizens shall annually go down to the drunkard's grave, leaving their wives widows and their children orphans? Does the public good require such a sacrifice? Is there no remedy? Has law nothing to do with humanity? There is a remedy. Repeal the liquor laws, and in their stead provide suitable penal enactments against the further sale and distribution of the poison.

A century after the first appearance of Selim the Algerine there was another incident of a quite unusual character. A stranger appeared in this county one summer, who never revealed his name and went to much trouble to avoid meeting people. He would hide if a person were coming in his direction and likely to encounter him. He occupied a vacant mountain cabin near Bath Alum. An old colored woman came once a week to keep the habitation in order. When he needed provisions, he would place the order and the necessary money on a stump, and then go off with his gun until the woman came back with the supplies.

One day the negress found him in a delirious condition and called a doctor, under whose ministration the man recovered. There was a long talk with the mysterious patient, who was found to be a cultured gentleman of pleasing personality. One day the caretaker brought him a letter and photograph which pleased him greatly. In taking leave of his physician, he told the latter he was going home and that they would never see one another again. The stranger had money and paid all his bills. Who or what he was, or where he came from, were things that never became known in Bath. The conjecture esteemed most plausible was that the eccentric behavior was due to a love affair.

The letter with which we close this chapter was written from

"Montgomery County October th. 20. 1812.

Honoured father and mother I embrace this opportunity of informing you of our welfare. At present that we are well thanks be to the giver of all mercies hoping that these few lines will find al in the same state of health. We have had a young daughter born April th eight the name is Betsy Dunlap We are highly pleased with our moving to this county as yet I have not purchased land as yet but I expect in few days to get place where we shall settle upon As to going to the Wabash I have defered as the indians appears to be very troublesome there yet we have had a very late account from the frontiers and the killing the people on the frontiers every Chance they get the mounted volunteers that went from this state against the indians are now all Coming home the have cut all the corn burnt there towns in all this work there never an indian appared against them the footmen are to stay during the winter nothing more but remain your loving son and daughter till death

"ROBERT AND ANNE BRATTON"

"Remember us to William Crawford and the family likewise to John Poter and his family Brother David and his family are well."



DURING the war of 1861 this county adhered to the Confederate government. A large share of the able-bodied men were absent in the Southern army, and the hotels in Warm Springs valley were converted into military hospitals. Bath did not itself come within the sphere of important military operations. There were slight skirmishes at Williamsville and Millboro, but no engagement of importance. Yet the Federal cavalry several times raided through the valleys and thus brought the people face to face with some of the aspects of actual warfare.

The men serving on the county court for the term 1860-64 may well be termed the "war justices." Their names are as follows:

First District: Alexander H. McClintic (president), Anthony Mustoe, William W. Shields, George Mayse.

Second District: Aaron G. McGuffin, Osborne Hamilton, Roger Hickman, _____.

Third District: Moses McClintic, William C. Burger, Stephen Wanless, John Carpenter.

Fourth District: Thomas Sitlington, John U. Dickenson, Addison McClung, Robert P. Williams.

It is a very exceptional fact that Bath supplied from one of its households a general of brigade rank to each of the contending armies. They were sons of William H. Terrell, an eminent lawyer who filled the position of commonwealth's attorney in 1860-64. Brigadier-General William R. Terrell, a graduate of West Point, took his stand with the Union, and his artillery was very instrumental in saving the day for the Federals at Shiloh. He was killed in the battle at Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862, and was buried at West Point. Brigadier-General James B. Terrell, a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, went with the South, and was killed in the battle of the Wilderness in 1864. He was serving as colonel at the time, but his commission as brigadier-general had already been signed. The Terrell brothers were descendants of the McCausland family, now extinct in Bath.

To deal as directly as possible with the way in which this county experienced the vicissitudes of the struggle, we present some data taken in chronological order from the pages of the county records.

1861

Jim, a slave of Mary C. Frazier, was acquitted, April 21st, of the charge of feloniously conspiring to plot, rebel, and make insurrection. But as he was of bad reputation, a bond of \$150 was demanded from his owner.

The county court ordered, May 14th, that \$1500 be appropriated out of the forthcoming levy to arm and otherwise equip a troop of cavalry. Charles R. McDannald was appointed its agent for this purpose. A patrol of 16 men was appointed July 9th, according to an act of Assembly. The poll tax voted was \$4.25.

1862

Martial law was proclaimed by the Confederate president, March 29th. An order from General Heth requiring a provost marshal in Bath, Robert B. Matheny was recommended for the position. Salt being scarce, John P. McDannald was authorized, April 8th, to borrow money for the purchase of 100 sacks, the fund so used to be repaid out of the next levy. At the same time, and in pursuance of a military order, all free able-bodied negroes between the ages of 18 and 45 were ordered to report. Of these, 12 were required to work the road between Milboro and Warm Springs. There being no election at the usual time, of sheriff and commissioner of the revenue, a special election was ordered for November 27th. December 9th, 12 patrols were ordered, three for each district.

1863

A smallpox hospital was ordered, January 13th. On the same day it was decreed that \$3500 be applied to the relief of destitute families, the justices acting as distributors. Notes to this amount, in denominations of one dollar, fifty cents, and twenty-five cents, were ordered to be printed and then signed by the presiding justice. By order of the Secretary of War, five free negroes were drafted to chop wood on the Virginia Central Railroad.

There was a requisition on the county, February 13th, for 40 slaves between the ages of 18 and 45, the purpose of the call being to employ them in building fortifications around Richmond. The answer was that of the 781 slaves in 1862, there should have been available 104; but that some had been removed from the county by their owners, others had been sold because of the nearness of the enemy, while from 14 to 16 had escaped, and from 12 to 15 were physically unfit for service. As the draft was therefore deemed much too heavy, the War Department reduced the requisition to 30, a third of whom were to go to Richmond. William Shumate was detailed

yarn from the South. It was announced that goods thus purchased were for use and not for speculation. A special election was ordered for May, but none took place. A claim of \$584 against the county was allowed, December 8th. It was for flour to the amount of 14 barrels and 61 pounds. On the same day the sheriff was ordered to make a list of all indigent soldiers honorably discharged, and also a list of the widows and minor children of deceased soldiers.

In September, there was a call for 20 slaves between the ages of 18 and 55. The answer was returned that the number of such was still further reduced, from 15 to 20 having lately been abducted by the Federals.

1864

Bonds to the amount of \$15,000 for the relief of destitute soldiers were ordered, January 12th. Ten slaves were requisitioned, in February, but only about 30 of the class asked for were reported as now in the county. At the May election, Charles R. McDannald was chosen clerk, Adam G. Cleek sheriff, and William McClintic surveyor. The poll tax for the 350 tithables was fixed at \$10, and to pay the allowances for the destitute, a levy of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was ordered on the assessment of \$2,266.125. The Federal inroads causing the production of foodstuffs to be less than the needs of the population, it was asked that the head tax might be paid in money. In December there was a requisition for five slaves between the ages of 17 and 50, the draft to be supplied by individuals individually owning a number equal to the call. It was replied that there were but two such persons. One of these had lost seven by capture within 18 months. Some negroes had been secreted, and others had been stolen away. There was a request that six millers, five blacksmiths, two shoemakers, and one tanner be exempted from detail service.

In October, Smith Darnell was allowed \$13,743.10 of the depreciated currency for the relief of the destitute in the First District.

1865

It was announced in January that a third of the slaves had been abducted. In April the county court ordered that any surplus of provisions which might exist should be distributed at prices not to exceed the following figures: Wheat, per bushel, \$50; corn, \$30; rye, \$30; buckwheat, \$30; potatoes, \$15; bacon, per pound, \$11.

The last session of the court under the Confederate government was held April 14th. The clerk was ordered to remove the records to a place of safety.

The next session was held August 21st, the members being James L.



N MAY, 1861*, a company of the young men of Bath, eager for the fray, responded promptly to the call of the governor of Virginia. The patriotic daughters of the county soon raised the funds to purchase a beautiful silk flag. This was presented on the Saturday preceeding the departure of the company from Staunton on its way toward the northwest. The speech of presentation was by Nicholas K. Trout, Mayor of Staunton. The flag was received by Captain A. T. Richards, of the company with these words: "We will cherish it as we will our wives and sweethearts."

The Bath company was a cavalry command. It marched under sealed orders to Philippi, W. Va., where it reported to Colonel Porterfield, commanding the Confederate forces there. It rendered good service in picketing and scouting, during the interval up to the surprise by the Federals under General Kelley. In this engagement, L. P. Dangerfield of the company, lost a leg by a minie ball, he and a member of another command being the first Virginia soldiers to be wounded in the war. On the other hand, A. M. McClintic² wounded General Kelley by a ball from his flintlock pistol.

Because of the hasty retreat from Philippi, the company was so unfortunate as to lose its beautiful flag. It was in its case in the company's wagon, and in the suddenness of the early morning attack was overlooked. The retreat continued to Beverly, where General Garnett took command. With other troops the Bath Cavalry were advanced to Laurel Hill, northwest of Beverly. While here being drilled in the duties of the soldier, they continued to do good work in picketing the roads leading toward the Federal position. Early in July General McClellan advanced from Buckhannon by the Staunton and Parkersburg pike, and overpowered after a gallant resistance the

¹This account is condensed from articles written for the Bath News by Lieutenant A. C. L. Giesewind. His letters relating to events after the battle of Gettysburg were not available to us.

cured but were released on parole to return to their homes and there remain until regularly exchanged. Among the prisoners were the Bath Greys under command of Captain S. A. Bonner. Pegram's men reported kind treatment by McClellan and his army. After their exchange the Greys were transferred to the cavalry service and were now commanded by Captain W. D. Ervin. Their assignment was to the 18th Virginia Cavalry of Imboden's Brigade.

General Garnett began his retreat the evening of July 9th, intending to make a stand in the mountain passes near Huntersville. But learning that the road to Beverly was in the hands of the Federals, his only way to escape was northeastward through Tucker County. At Corrick's Ford—now Parsons—he gave battle and was killed. McClellan, an old friend and classmate at West Point, had his body embalmed and sent to his family. From the Cheat River to Petersburg, Garnett's men had nothing to eat except fresh beef killed on the road and eaten without salt or bread. At Petersburg there were supplies for the famished soldiers. After a rest the march was continued to Monterey, where within a few weeks General R. E. Lee took command and advanced into Pocahontas County. The Bath Cavalry were assigned to his army, being put into a battalion commanded by his son, Major W. H. F. Lee.

The summer was unusually wet and there was much sickness from measles and typhoid fever. The country from Valley Mountain, where General Lee made his headquarters, down to Huntersville is dotted with the neglected graves of soldiers, especially the Georgia troops. The Bath Cavalry were at Huntersville till late in the fall. When from the great difficulty of provisioning the army, the command was ordered into winter quarters at Bath Alum, and afterward at Rockbridge Alum.¹

Early in May it was known that a foraging party from Milroy's army was in the neighborhood of Williamsville. With a view of harassing the detachment, the Bath Cavalry set out at 2 P. M., and at

might were in the burning place. At daylight they took position on the Burnsville road a little way out from Williamsville. It was by this road that the foragers were to return to McDowell. A picket on an opposite hill within observation of the foragers was to fire his gun as a signal for the attack. The train was captured, only a few shots being fired. A Federal refusing to surrender was wounded in the shoulder by J. W. Warwick, Jr. The booty amounted to 15 prisoners, 25 wagons, and 105 horses. Because of high water in the Cowpasture, and the danger of being intercepted if the return were by the Burnsville road, the wagons were set on fire. The wounded Federal recovered. He was a cousin to Mrs. Felix Hull, of McDowell.

Just after the battle of McDowell, which took place May 8th, the two companies, a fine looking and well mounted body of troops, were ordered to report at Staunton. Company G was put on detached service, to scout down the South Branch toward Franklin. Company F was sent to Richmond, and thence on picket duty toward Fredericksburg. Early in July, Company G was sent to Gordonsville to picket the Rapid Anna near that place. July 4, a scouting party from Company F, under command of Lieutenant Henry McClintic, was surprised in Caroline County. Six men escaped, but four—E. B. Williams, M. P. Surber, W. H. Tinsley, and C. Cochran—were captured. After this occurrence, there was some skirmishing with Kilpatrick's men. July 25th, Company F was put into the 17th Battalion, Virginia Cavalry. In a skirmish early in August, Company G lost three men. The captain and A. M. McClintic were wounded and captured and William Thompson was killed. The company, now under Lieutenant Joseph Mayse, was ordered to McDowell on detached service. Shortly afterward the 17th Battalion was detailed to convoy to Richmond the 600 prisoners taken in the battle of Cedar Run. It then rejoined Stonewall Jackson's army, and accompanied it on the flanking movement which brought on the second battle of Manassas. Its position was on Jackson's extreme left. This force reached Middleburg August 28th, where an unusual hospitality was shown to the men, the chronicler being careful to mention that never before had he seen so many pretty young ladies in a small town. But the sound of cannon toward the southeast made it necessary to resume

in pursuit.

While General Lee was moving across the Potomac into Maryland, the 17th Battalion and the 12th Virginia Cavalry were ordered to make a demonstration on Martinsburg to keep the Federals there from reinforcing Harper's Ferry. This brought on an engagement at Darkesville, Sept. 6th. The loss of Company E, which was armed with double-barelled shotguns, was four killed and six wounded. Early in November, General W. E. Jones took command of Ashby's old brigade of which the 17th was now a part, and was left in charge of the lower Shenandoah Valley. The 17th was stationed seven miles north of Winchester in order to scout the roads toward Romney. Company G joined the battalion here, and during the remainder of the war the two Bath companies were never separated. In December, Jones made a reconnoissance toward Moorefield. About the middle of February companies I and K were added to the 17th Battalion, which became known as the 11th Virginia Cavalry. Lieutenant A. J. Ware became captain of Company F, and Henry McClintic the first lieutenant. Between Edinburg and Woodstock the 11th encountered the 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry, February 26th, and captured over 200 men.

In April, Colonel L. L. Lomax, a graduate of West Point, took command of the regiment, which on the 21st of the same month, as a part of the brigade under General Jones, began a raid into West Virginia. The whole command was in fine order, the men having fresh mounts. Starting from near Harrisonburg, and moving through Buck's Gap to Moorefield, the South Branch was found so high that it was necessary to go 10 miles up the river to find a ford at all practicable. The crossing was with much difficulty and danger, one member of the 6th Regiment being drowned. At Greenland Gap a Federal force of 150 men was captured, though after considerable delay. At daylight on the 26th, "Red House" was reached. This was a point on the line of Garnett's retreat, nearly two years earlier. The command passed through Preston County, greatly harrassed by bush-

at the same time giving him a verbal reprimand for burdening his horse with such baggage. The 12th Regiment gained the name of "Calico 12th," from its taking back to Dixie more of that brand of cloth than any other command.

Jones advanced to Morgantown, some of his command pushing onward nearly to Uniontown. He next seized Fairmont, where he captured without any fight the 105th New York Infantry, and some Home Guards, a total of about 800 prisoners. They were released on parole, the Home Guards with the promise that they would behave better in the future. At this town the fine railroad bridge was destroyed. This act was a severe blow to the Federal cause. A pontoon bridge had to be used for the next six months, and a permanent one was not constructed until after the war. Near Bridgeport there was a hot skirmish, in which Company G lost two men. Upon reaching the town some damage was done to the railroad and rolling stock. It was here at Bridgeport that Imboden was to meet Jones, after which the united force was to capture Clarksburg and then wreck the railroad bridges and tunnels in the direction of Parkersburg. But the other command not appearing, Jones moved to Philippi, and learning that Imboden was at Buckhannon, he joined him there, and the united forces advanced to Weston, where they rested a few days. Imboden then went to Sutton, while Jones struck the railroad again, this time at Pennsboro, tearing up the track from that point to Cairo. He then moved to Burning Springs on the little Kanawha, where a vast quantity of oil was set on fire, turning the river into a flaming lake for 12 miles, and killing the timber within a hundred yards of either bank. The next objective was Sutton, where the 11th was detached from the brigade, rejoining it at Warm Springs. After this the old camp near Harrisonburg was reoccupied. The raid had lasted 30 days and was very fatiguing, but resulted in the infliction of much damage and the capture of much livestock.

After a short rest, Jones was ordered to join General J. E. B. Stuart at Culpeper, where in June there was a review of the whole cavalry corps. The spectacle was very imposing. Next day the great cavalry battle of Brandy Station was fought.

achievement, Colonel Lomax became a brigadier general. The next fight was at Upperville, where both the Bath companies sustained some loss. In the advance of Lee's army into Pennsylvania, the 11th was on the extreme right, and at Fairfield repulsed the 2d U. U. Cavalry (regulars), this being the regiment of their commander-in-chief before the war.

At the close of this year, General Rosser became the brigade commander. The campaigning of 1864 took place in the valleys of the Shenandoah and the South Branch.

ROSTER OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS



EARLY all of the soldiers from Bath in the Confederate army served in the 11th Cavalry and the 52d Infantry of the Virginia Line. The services of the cavalry command are related in a special chapter. The 52d Infantry served first in the brigade of General Edward Johnson, and took part in the battle of McDowell. Then and afterward it was under Stonewall Jackson in the Valley of Virginia and East of the Blue Ridge.

The following roster is a consolidated list, gathered from the rolls collected some years since by the veterans of the county. It is not intended to include men who were not residents of Bath between 1860 and 1865, nor who were not honorably discharged from the Confederate service. The list does not assume to be complete or perfect. It has had the best revision we could command, but the War of 1861 now lies more than 50 years in the past and hence it is all but impossible to attain absolute accuracy.*

So far as our information will permit, each name is followed by these particulars:

1. The company (indicated by letter) and the regiment (by number) in which the soldier served, the regiment being understood to be infantry unless otherwise mentioned.
2. The soldier's rank. Where no rank is mentioned it is to be understood that he was a private.
3. Facts as to being killed, wounded, or taken prisoner, and where and when.
4. If still living, his postoffice address in August, 1917. Where no state name follows the name of the state, an address in Virginia is to be understood.

Names of military prisons are sometimes mentioned in the case of prisoners of war.

Names followed by a star indicate the soldiers who went out on service May 12, 1861.

Capt—captain
 Lt—lieutenant
 Sergt—sergeant
 Corp—corporal
 Qmr—quartermaster
 k—killed in action

wd—wounded in action
 m wd—mortally wounded
 cp—taken prisoner
 d—died of sickness during the war
 D—died since the war
 unkn—whereabouts unknown

ROSTER

Acord, George—F—11 Cav—k Wilderness, '64
 Adams, William—K—52
 Ailstock, Simon—Grays
 Ailstock, C. F.—F—11 Cav
 Ailstock, Jordan—G—11 Cav—cp—d, prison
 Ailstock, Zerubabel*—G—11 Cav—3d Corp.—D
 Anderson, William H.*—G—11 Cav—4th Corp.—cp—unkn
 Anderson, Samuel—F—11 Cav—4th Corp.—D
 Archie, Robert—G—11 Cav—D
 Archie, Stephen P.—K—52—D
 Armstrong, Dr. J. M.—G—11 Cav—Ass't Surgeon—Ardmore, Okla.
 Ayers, Stephen P.—K—52
 Baldwin, Peter—?—52—D
 Beaty, George—Grays—D
 Bennett, ————Grays—unkn
 Bess, Andrew J.—unkn
 Bethel, James S.—K—52
 Bogan, S. W. B.—?—18 Cav
 Bolton, John—Grays
 Bonner, S. A.—F—11 Cav—Lt—k Wilderness '64
 Bonner, Andrew G.*—Bath Cav
 Boone, Walter—K—52—4th Sergt
 Booth, ————F—11 Cav—West Virginia
 Bratton, Andrew S.—F—11 Cav—2d Sergt—D
 Bratton, William A.*—F—11 Cav—k—Blackwater '64
 Bratton, John F.—F—11 Cav—Bolar
 Bratton, James—F—11 Cav—D
 Bratton, J. M.—G—11 Cav—Millboro
 Bright, Thomas—Grays
 Bright, John—Grays—D
 Bright, David—Grays—D
 Bryan, Dr. C. P.

Burger, Samuel C.—G—11 Cav—D
Burger, William C.—K—52—1st Lt—D
Burns, M. C.—K—52
Burns, Aaron W.—K—52
Burns, Lewis F.—K—52—D
Burns, Hughart M.—?—18 Cav—D
Burns, Pressley—G—11 Cav—D
Burns, John—G—11 Cav—Tex.
Burns, Michael N.—K—52—1st Corp—m wd '62
Burns, Joseph
Carpenter, William R. N.—K—52—d '62
Carpenter, J. W.—?—18 Cav—Burnsville
Carter, Thomas—Grays—D
Cauley, Lee—G—11 Cav—McClung
Cauley, Brown—?—11 Cav—McClung
Chandler, Samuel—F—11 Cav—West Virginia
Chandler, David—?—11 Cav
Chandler, Stround—Grays
Clark, James M.—K—52
Cleek, Eli*—G—11 Cav—D
Cleek, James*—G—11 Cav—D
Cleek, George W.—F—11—Cav—2d Corp.—cp—Darkesville '62—Bolar
Cleek, D. G.—F—11 Cav—wd, Wilderness—'64—D
Cleek, Thomas*
Cleek, Adam G.*—K—52—D
Cleek, Jacob—K—52—D
Cosby, Benjamin—G—11 Cav—D
Cosby, John—G—11 Cav—d, home
Cosby, David—G—11 Cav—D
Coyner, Robert—Grays—D
Coyner, William—Clifton Forge
Criser, William H.*—G—11 Cav—D
Criser, T. J.—G—11 Cav.—D, 1898
Criser, J. Lewis*—F—11 Cav—D
Criser, John S.*—F—11 Cav—Warm Springs
Criser, Robert J.*—F—11 Cav—D
Curry, Alexander—K—52
Curry, Martin V.—K—52—D
Curry, Samuel M.—K—52—D
Curry, Peter S.—K—52—3d Corp—D
Curry, Andrew*—G—11 Cav—D
Curtis, Joseph—Grays
Daggy, John H.—K—52—D
Danellor, William—G—11 Cav—D

Dangerfield, L. O. —wd. Philippi '61—D
Dean, William*—F—11 Cav
Deeds, John L.—D
Dickenson, John S.—F—11 Cav—1st Corp—D
Donovan, Stephen—G—11 Cav
Douglas, B. R.—F—11 Cav—Sitlington
Douglas, Calvin—Grays—k Fisher's Hill '64
Dunlap, Joseph M.—F—11 Cav—1st Sergt
Erwin, William D.—Grays
Erwin, Dr. James R.—G—11 Cav—k Wilderness '64
Foster, David C.—K—52
Fry, James—G—11 Cav
Fry, William—F—11 Cav—D
Garrison, John W.—K—52
Gatewood, A. C. L.—F—11 Cav—2d Lt—wd Darkesville '62
Gay, David*—ukn
Gay, Henry—ukn
George, Samuel F.—ukn
Gibson, Lewis—F—11 Cav
Gibson, Stephen—Grays—D
Gillespie, Joseph G.*—F—11 Cav—m wd '64
Gillespie, John W.—K—52
Gillett, James—K—52—Warm Springs
Gillett, Andrew W.—K—52—Flood
Gillett, John W.—K—52—D
Gillett, William R.—K—52—Color Sergt—D
Gillett, Daniel—Grays—Tex.
Ginger, James*—G—11 Cav—D
Ginger, George—F—11 Cav—k Orange '62
Ginger, Frank—Grays—D
Ginger, Samuel—Grays—Warm Springs
Gladwell, John—G—11 Cav—D
Glendy, R. G.*—G—11 Cav—4th Sergt—D
Glendy, Thomas—G—11 Cav—D
Glendy, John—G—11 Cav—D
Glendy, Benjamin—G—11 Cav
Gordon, James W.—ukn
Green, B. W.—Grays—ukn
Green, William—G—11 Cav—k Upperville '63
Gross, Henry—F—11 Cav—k Wilderness '64
Gross, William A.—D
Gross, John—

Hamilton, Charles B.—K—52
 Hamilton, C. A.—K—52
 Harouff, James—Grays—D
 Harris, William—Grays
 Haynes, — — —Grays
 Heffner, Zebulon—K—52
 Hickman, L.—F—11 Cav —D
 Hicks, William E.—D
 Hite, Allen—D
 Hively, Thomas—G—11 Cav —d, home
 Hively, George W.—K—52—D
 Hodge, James, W. D.—F—11 Cav —D
 Hodge, Joseph—Grays—D
 Hodge, Reuben—D
 Hodge, William—Deerfield
 Hoover, John A.—K—52—D
 Hoover, Jacob A.—K—52—D
 Hoover, William A.—K—52—3d. Sergt—D
 Hoover, Samuel—K—52—2d. Corp—D
 Hoover, David—G—11 Cav —D
 Hopkins, W. H.—G—11 Cav —1st. Sergt—wd Upperville, '63—D
 Hughart, Charles A.—K—52—D
 Hughart, Robert—Grays—D
 Husk, Thomas R.—C—11 Cav —ukn
 Huzer, William J.—K—52—ukn
 Jack, David—Grays—D
 Jack, William, Z. B.—K—52—D
 Jack, John H.—K—52—D
 Jackson, George—ukn
 Jackson, Peyton—G—11 Cav —Richmond
 Johnson, — — —G—11 Cav
 Jordan, James—F—11 Cav
 Jordan, John—F—11 Cav —D
 Jordan, William—F—11 Cav —D
 Jordan, William D.—Grays
 Jordan, William C. S.—Grays—D
 Karnes, William H.—G—11 Cav —wd. Brandy, '63—D
 Keatz, John—ukn.

Kincaid, Floyd—D
Kincaid, James N.—D
Kincaid, Joseph B.—G—11 Cav—D
Kirpatrick, William, R.—K—52
Kirkpatrick, C. T.—Bolar
Lair, John—D
Landes, Joseph—F—11 Cav
Landes, James
Lange, Henry—G—11 Cav—k Edinburg, '62
Lange, William—unk
Lange, John—G—11 Cav
Law, Aaron—F—11 Cav—k Wilderness, '64
Law, James—G—11 Cav—D
Law Benjamin H.—G—11 Cav—McClung
Law, Stephen—G—11 Cav—D
Lawrence, William—Grays
Lewis, Jasper C.—G—11 Cav—2d Sergt—Green Valley
Lindsay, John A.—K—52—2d Lt
Lindsay, William
Lindsay, R. D.—?—18 Cav—McClung
Lindsay, Paul—D
Linkswiler, Joseph—K—52—D
Linkswiler, James—K—52—D
Liptrap, David—K—52
Loan, Samuel—K—52—D
Lockridge, Cooper*—G—11 Cav—D
Lockridge, Jacob
Lockridge, David—F—11 Cav—2d Sergt—wd—d, home
Lockridge, L.—Churchville—F—11 Cav—D
Lockridge, John W.—G—11 Cav—D
Lockridge, Andrew J.—?—31—D
Lockridge, Lewis C.—Grays—D
Lockridge, William—D
Lowman, James D.—G—11 Cav—D
Lyle, William A.—K—52—D
Lyle, John—Grays—D
Lyle, Samuel—Grays
Lyle, Benjamin F.—?—18 Cav
Marshall, J. M.—D

Mayse, Dr. George—G—11 Cav
 Mayse, Anderson—F—11 Cav—D
 McAllister, John W.—McClung
 McChesney, A. G.—F—11 Cav—Capt—resigned, '63—D
 McClintic, W. S.—G—11 Cav—D
 McClintic, Adam A.*—G—11 Cav—k, Cedar Creek, '64
 McClintic, Robert S.—G—11 Cav—k, Patterson's Creek
 McClintic, A. B.—G—11 Cav—D
 McClintic, John—F—11 Cav—D
 McClintic, James—K—52—D
 McClintic, Henry—F—11 Cav—1st Lt—D
 McClintic, A. M.—G—11 Cav—2d Lt—wd and cp, '62—D
 McClintic, G. T.—G—11 Cav—3d Sergt—Tex.
 McClung, W. T.—K—52—McClung
 McClung, John—Grays—D
 McCray, William—Grays—Hot Springs
 McDannald, William C.*—F—11 Cav—D
 McDannald, George W.—F—11 Cav
 McDannald, J. P.—F—11 Cav—Qmr Sergt—D
 McDannald, S. Crockett*—G—11 Cav—d, disease, '62
 McDannald, W. K.—G—11 Cav—D
 McElwee, John—F—11 Cav—d, '64
 McElwee, Francis—F—11 Cav
 McElwee, William D.—Grays (?)
 McElwee, "Bud"—F—11 Cav
 McElwee, Divis—F—11 Cav
 McElwee, Bernard F.—F—11 Cav
 McGuffin, James—F—11 Cav—2d Lt—resigned, '62—D
 McMath, Samuel—G—11 Cav—D
 McMullen, John—K—52
 Miller, John M.—K—52
 Miller, Andrew*
 Moffett, W. B.—F—11 Cav
 Moore, W. H.—F—11 Cav
 Moore, ————Grays
 Morris, Joseph
 Mustoe, M.—F—11 Cav—3d Corp—D
 Mustoe, George—F—11 Cav—D
 Neff, Allen—?—18 Cav—D

Painter, James—Grays—D
Painturff, J. H.—F—11 Cav
Palmer, George—Grays
Payne, Charles—G—11 Cav
Payne, George—D
Payne, Lewis—F—11 Cav—4th Corp—cp, Darkesville, '62
Payne, W. G.—F—11 Cav—2d Corp—Charlottesville
Payne, William H.*—F—11 Cav—Alderson, W. Va.
Payne, J. E.—F—11 Cav—Warm Springs
Phillips, William*—G—11 Cav
Phillips, Thomas*—G—11 Cav
Porter, Andrew S.—F—11 Cav—wd—D
Price, Henry—F—11 Cav—D
Pritt, James—K—52
Propst, James—D
Putnam, Albert—D
Putnam, Samuel—Grays—D
Ratcliff, Warwick C.—K—52—D
Ratcliff, James P.—K—52—D
Ratcliff, William—Grays—D
Ratcliff, ————Grays—D
Ray, J. Shaw—D
Ray, Thomas T.—Grays—D
Rider, Jacob M.—K—52—D
Ritchie, William*—G—11 Cav—D
Ritchie, Joseph—G—11 Cav
Rithway, William—D
Rogers, Stephen—G—11 Cav
Rogers, J. H.
Rosser, John—F—11 Cav—k, Wilderness, '64
Rourke, Charles K. S.—K—52—D
Rowe, John A.—D
Rucker, ————Grays—D
Shelton, Thomas A.—K—52—D
Shultz, John—F—11 Cav—D
Shumate, John R.—G—11 Cav
Shumate, William H.*—D
Silver, Joseph—F—11 Cav—Color Sergt—k, Cedar Creek, '64
Simpson, George—G—11 Cav—D
Simpson, John F.—G—11 Cav—D
Simpson, William—G—11 Cav—Millboro Springs
Simpson, Michael—K—52
Sirlington, Alexander H.—F—11 Cav—D

Sneed, Anthony—K—52—4th Corp—D
Sneed, William—F—11 Cav
Sneed, Robert V.—F—11 Cav—D
Sneed, Samuel—K—52—D
Sneed, John—K—52—D
Sprouse, William—Grays—D
Sprouse, Walker—K—52—D
Stewart, James H.—F—11 Cav—D, 1894
Scinespring, James—Grays—D
Scinespring, Jonathan—D
Surber, M. P.—F—11 Cav—cp, '62
Swartz, John—G—11 Cav
Swartz, Samuel R.—F—11 Cav—cp, Darksville, '62—D
Swartz, Lewis R.—F—11 Cav—cp, Darksville, '62—D
Swearingen, James N.—K—52—D
Swearingen, William—Grays—D
Taylor, Almond S.—G—11 Cav—D
Thomas, Charles—F—11 Cav—Augusta Co.
Thomas, Charles A.—G—11 Cav—Hot Springs
Thomas, David—F—11 Cav
Thomas, George—F—11 Cav—D
Thomas, Jacob—G—11 Cav—k, Wilderness, '64
Thomas, John J.—K—52
Thomas, John M.—Grays
Thomas, Samuel B.—F—11 Cav—D
Thompson, Benjamin—G—11 Cav—k, Wilderness, '64
Thompson, Charles—G—11 Cav—D
Thompson, George—G—11 Cav—D
Thompson, Henry—F—11 Cav
Thompson, Mason—G—11 Cav—d, home
Thompson, William—G—11 Cav—1st Corp—k, Orange, '62
Timley, James—F—11 Cav
Timley, William H.—F—11 Cav—cp, '62
Trus, Thomas—G—11 Cav—D
Tuning, Benjamin—Grays
Tyos, Larkin B.—K—52
Tyos, W. W.

- Wallace, Christopher R.—F—11 Cav—D
 Wallace, John S.—Sunrise
 Wallace, M. W.—11 Cav—3d Corp—cp, Darkeville—d, Camp Chase '62
 Wallace, William H.—Lewiston, Wash.
 Walton, Benjamin F.—K—52—Capt—matwd Port Republic '62
 Walton, John A.—K—52—k, Port Republic, '62
 Walton, Thomas—F—11 Cav—K
 Ware, A. J.—F—11 Cav—Capt—D—1898
 Warwick, John A.—G—11 Cav—3d Lt—D, 1900
 Warwick, J. W., Jr.—G—11 Cav—Hot Springs
 Wilfong, Jacob—F—11 Cav—Hot Springs
 Wilkenson, James—F—11 Cav—D
 Wilkenson, Robert—G—11 Cav—Warm Springs
 Williams, Anthony M.—G—11 Cav
 Williams, Charles—Grays—D
 Williams, E. B.—F—11 Cav—1st Corp—cp '62
 Williams, Erasmus F.—G—11 Cav—Hot Springs
 Williams, Harry—G—11 Cav
 Williams, James—G—11 Cav
 Williams, Lewis H.—G—11 Cav
 Williams, Thomas—K—52
 Williams, T. J.—F—11 Cav—Healing Springs
 Wilson, William—K—52
 Windom, John—F—11 Cav
 Windom, Charles W.—K—52
 Wine, Robert E.
 Withrow, Jacob E.—G—11 Cav
 Wirt, J. J.
 Wood, P. A.—F—11 Cav—d, prison
 Wood, Frank—Grays—d, prison
 Woodzell, William—G—11 Cav—Warm Springs
 Woodzell, George—K—52
 Woodzell, Benjamin—Grays—D
 Wright, John—Grays

ALLEGHANY COUNTY



ALLEGHANY was carved out of Bath, Botetourt, and Monroe, Bath contributing the most important portion. The Act of Assembly creating the county was passed January 5, 1822. A portion of Monroe was annexed in 1843, and a very small portion of Bath in 1847. On the other hand a part of Alleghany was annexed to Craig in 1856.

Nearly all the preceding chapters of this book deal very much in matters which concern the Alleghany area as well as the Bath. Also, what has been said of the general characteristics of the mountains, streams, soils, climate, plants, and animals of Bath applies nearly as well to Alleghany. The climate of the valleys is a little warmer because the altitudes are less.

A striking difference in the physical geography lies in the circumstance that in this locality every mountain ridge east of the Alleghany Front opens to give passage to the James, just as the corresponding ridges 200 miles northward open to give passage to the Potomac. In each instance nature has indicated a route for an important line of railway between the Atlantic seaboard and the Great West. As a consequence of this continuous cleft in the ridges of Alleghany, Jackson's and Cowpasture rivers, and Dunlap and Potts creeks are converging streams, and each is followed by a railroad line. And since the mountains of this county are stored with mineral wealth, the transportation and industrial interests very much outweigh the agricultural.

The counties of Pocahontas and Alleghany were created during the same session of the legislature. It is said that the intention was to call the western county Alleghany and the eastern Pocahontas, but that the heedlessness of the engrossing clerk caused the names to be transposed. The first should have had the name Alleghany, since it lies in the midst of what are in this latitude the loftiest heights of the Appalachian system.

Alleghany has a length of 40 miles, a breadth of 26, and an area of 462 square miles. The census figures by decades are these:

1830—2816	1880—5586
1840—2749	1890—9283
1850—3515	1900—16330
1860—6765	1910—19921
1870—3674	

By districts the population in 1910 was as follows:

Boiling Spring	2794
Clifton	4415
Covington	6974
Clifton Forge (city)	5748

By the last Federal census Alleghany had 574 farms, of which one-sixth were operated by tenants. The valuation per acre was \$7.43. There were 32,699 acres of improved land, covering about one-ninth of the county. The value of all farm property, inclusive of improvements and domestic animals, was \$2,092,552. There were 1267 horses, 68 mules, 4563 cattle, 2487 hogs, and 5558 sheep and goats. The leading crops were as follows with respect to acreage and yield:

Corn	5,023 acres	121,048 bushels
Wheat	2,535 acres	28,456 bushels
Oats	659 acres	8,389 bushels
Potatoes	434 acres	43,159 bushels
Hay	4,210 acres	4,376 tons

Alleghany has three times as many people as Bath, yet its total farm valuation is 3 per cent. less. The leading farm crops rank about the same, but Alleghany stands much lower in its number of farm animals. It outclasses the older county in such minor crops as potatoes and cabbages, and in orchard and small fruits. The explanation of the above facts is quite plain. Outside of the limited bottom lands, neither county is well enough suited to general farming. The uplands are too rough and stony. But in grazing and fruit culture, and in some other specialized lines, these counties can hold their own against many others. The future of agriculture in this mountain

ly to level or nearly level lands, but in those special products which are indicated by soil, climate, and contour, and by the nearness to large markets. Mountain counties are constrained to give much attention to general field crops so long as they are remote from market. But as soon as this remoteness is removed and they are brought into competition with prime agricultural districts, general tillage is forced into the background, no matter how ample the marketing facilities may be.

The highways of Alleghany are in better order than those of Bath, and a considerable mileage is macadamized.

As early as 1800 there were several furnaces and forges with a capacity of one to three tons a day. They used charcoal and water-driven triphammers. Stoves, pots, skillets, and pipe were manufactured before the war of 1861.

The mountains of this county contain immense deposits of iron ore. There are now six large furnaces, but it is useless to expect that iron mining will assume very great dimensions, so long as there are large beds of loose ore in the Lake Superior region that can be scooped up with a steam shovel.

The other mineral resources are of much importance. They include very large deposits of limestone, in addition to cement rock, marl, magnesia, brick, clay, and slate.

Among the scenic features and natural curiosities is the cascade where Falling Spring Run, itself the outlet of a mammoth spring, passes through Little Mountain by a watrigap. Toward the lower end of the gap the waters plunge 70 feet over a precipice of marl and enter the deep lower valley leading to Jackson's River. One is now almost compelled to speak of the fall in the past tense. The waters have been turned aside in order to give better excess to the immense cliff of marl which the stream has built up from the leachings of the limestone strata in the upper valley. The manufacturing plant is located at the railroad station of Barber on Jackson's River. From the standpoint of the picturesque, it is to be regretted that the cascade has been done away with, at least for a time.

A waterfall of far greater volume occurs in Jackson's River, where that stream passes through White Mountain between Covington and

sided gorge thus has much the same form as the notch which is cut into a tree in the process of felling. A railroad track follows one side of the defile and a wagon road the other. Midway between Covington and Hot Springs is the Natural Well. The opening is only about three feet in diameter, but not far below the surface the well widens very greatly, forming a considerable cavern.

The James River and Kanawha Canal was projected to Covington, but never built above Buchanan. A convention was held at Covington, October 19, 1846, to discuss the improvement of the James and the Great Kanawha. Delegates came from the county itself, and from Bath, Botetourt, Greenbrier, Kanawha, Mercer, Pocahontas, Roanoke, and Rockbridge. The meeting was in favor of bringing the canal to Covington and then securing a railroad. If this were denied it was claimed that the region would be almost depopulated by emigration to the West. It was shown that most of the counties represented were virtually without a market, owing to the prohibitive cost of transportation. Coal, wheat, and fruit could not be sent abroad, and the attention of the farmers had to be centered on stock growing. With the canal at Covington, it was asserted that there would be a probable increase yearly of 15,000 tons of traffic in farm produce and 8,000 tons of merchandise. The cost per ton in moving freight could thus be reduced from \$5 to \$1.50.

In 1857 the rails were laid to Jackson's River. Ten years later, construction was resumed, and by the end of 1872 there was a through line to the Ohio. The influence on the later history of Alleghany has been very marked.

Covington was designated as a town in 1833 and incorporated in 1873. In 1840 it contained about 50 houses. In 1867 it was still an inland village looking much like those county seats that still lie remote from the railroad. Even in 1890 the population was only 704. Since then Covington has steadily grown into a little city that was credited with 4234 people in 1910, and is larger today. Its industrial interests are very important. Far in the lead is the extensive plant of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, opened in 1900. Others are an extract plant—the only one of its kind in the United States—an iron furnace, a tannery, machine shops, brick

growth of Covington having taken place within the last twenty years, the town has a quite modern appearance. In fact, the size of the place is not in proportion to its industrial and commercial importance.

Twelve miles down Jackson's River is Clifton Forge, an incorporated city and politically independent of Alleghany County. It is situated among very bold river-hills, and unlike what is true of Covington, there is a very inconsiderable amount of arable land in the near vicinity. Clifton Forge is the metropolis of the county, having a population in 1910 of 5748. Originally the site of an iron furnace, Clifton Forge is now almost exclusively a railroad town, and is a division point in the Chesapeake and Ohio system. What there is of river-bottom is covered by the railway yard with its extensive sidings. It is here that the James River division leaves the main line and runs with a constant down grade to Richmond, 231 miles distant. This was at first an independent road, and was built as the Richmond and Alleghany. The easy down grade is why this line is used mainly for freight, all express trains using the main line.

The minor towns of the county, such as Lowmoor, Iron Gate, and Longdale, are exclusively industrial, and are mainly devoted to the smelting of iron. The population of Iron Gate by the last census was 600.

The first meeting of the county court was held at Covington, March 18, 1822. William Herbert was the first surveyor and sheriff, Oliver Callaghan the first county clerk, Thoms Crutchfield the first commonwealth's attorney, and William S. Holloway the first commissioner of the revenue.

The number of men liable to poll tax was 534. The first levy was \$1361.70, out of which there was an appropriation of \$1068 for the first county buildings.

The following is a list of the justices previous to the time when they became elective instead of appointive. The names with a star are those who were present on the opening day of the first court. The names with a date are those whose commissions were subsequent to

Aritt, John
 Bishop, Jacob—1846
 Boswell, John L.
 Callaghan, John*
 Callaghan, Charles
 Carpenter, Samuel—1838
 Crow, John
 Davis, Jesse*
 Harry, John—1831
 Harnsbarger, Sebas
 Haynes, William H.
 Holloway, John*
 Holloway, William G.
 Hook, Stephen

Kincaid, Robert
 King, Charles—1839
 Knox, Rev. Elisha
 Pitzer, John L.—1846
 Mann, Moses H.
 Mann, Lewis T.—1846
 Morton, William F.—1846
 Persinger, John
 Persinger, Peter
 Persinger, Lee—1839
 Sancy, Sampson
 Smith, Henry—1831
 Steele, Isaac
 Warren, James—1839

Of the original board, Massie and Keyser were empowered by the legislature to administer the oath of office to the other members. The justices elected in 1852 were as follows:

First District: Peter Helminstoller, William Herbert, John C. Taylor, James Warren.

Second District: Jacob Bishop, Samuel Brown, Jr., Lewis F. Mann, Thomas Richardson.

Third District: John A. Black, James Harnsbarger, John J. Paxton, James Shanklin.

Fourth District: Samuel Carpenter, Charles King, Madison Hook, William F. Morton.

The recommendations by the first court for officers of the militia were these: Colonel, John Crow; Lieutenant-Colonel, John Persinger; Major, William H. Haynes; Captains, Moses H. Mann, Anthony Brennemer, George Arritt; Lieutenants, Jacob Fudge, Moses Smith.

Further recommendations for the First Battalion, 128th Regiment, were as follows: Captain, John Callaghan; Lieutenant, Cornelius Vanstavern; Ensigns, David Johnson, William Mann, Joseph Pitzer. For the Second Battalion, they were Robert Griffith as captain; William G. Holloway and Barton Shawver as lieutenants, and

The first board of school commissioners—for 1843—were Joseph Damron, Andrew Damron, Charles King, John McD. Mann, Alexander Rayhill, Sampson Sawyers, Henry Smith, Isaac Stull, James Warren.

In 1860 there were several naturalizations, especially of Irish. There were hundreds of that nationality in the county during the construction of the Virginia Central Railroad.

We now pass to the leading documentary features of the War of 1861, as given in the county order book.

1861

The grand jury for the March term was thus constituted: William F. Morton (foreman), John H. Stone, Jordan Helminstoller, Ashury Matheny, Samuel Boyer, Peter Boyer, Dennis Callaghan, William Scott, Joel Kindell, Elias Hook, George Carson, Michael Karnes, Peter Dressler.

The entire county court was present at what may be termed the first war session held April 27th. The members were Andrew Fudge, G. McDonald, George Stull, Lee Persinger, Madison Hook, Thomas T. Shumaker, Charlton Shirkey, Beale V. Keyser, John L. Haynes, and Davis Williamson. At this session it was announced that two volunteer companies were organized and on duty in a tented field, and that other companies would soon be organized.

For the equipment and support of these volunteer companies, there was an appropriation of \$6000, raised by a loan. The board to adjust and settle all claims arising out of this fund were C. Bias, James Burk, William F. Clark, Thomas J. Daggs, Colonel Charles Dressler, William G. Holloway, Madison Hook, Edwin Jordan, John Mallow, James M. Montague, Lee Persinger, John L. Pitzer, William M. Scott.

The "war sheriff" was John J. Stack.

The poll tax was \$3.50 per tithable, and there was a levy of two per cent. on official salaries.

1862

In March Andrew Damron was authorized in case of need to remove the public records to a place of greater safety.

The levy was \$6375.53.

William C. Clark was directed in August to buy 2500 hushels of salt in Washington County.

A great scarcity of wagons was reported.

In November, William P. Rucker was arraigned under a charge of treason for acting as provost marshall under the Wheeling government, for compelling citizens to take an oath to uphold the Federal government.

In January, William C. Clark was employed to buy 800 bales of cotton yarn, 1000 yards of osnaburghs, and 3000 yards of brown domestic. The actual purchases were 225 bales of cotton and 800 yards of cotton cloth.

Out of 595 slaves the county was required to furnish 27 between the ages of 18 and 45 to work in the Confederate service.

In August there was appointed a committee of safety, consisting of Thompson McAllister, Peter Byers, William F. Clark, Joseph Irvin, Charlton Shirkey, and William Damron.

It was ordered that C. F. Johnson be paid \$25 for removing the county records.

Colonel Samuel Carpenter was made salt agent.

The court states that early in the war ten per cent. of the population had volunteered for the Confederate service; that 200 families of soldiers were now in need of support; that there had been two invasions by Averill's cavalry; that many slaves had absconded, and that if the quota of forty slaves asked by the War Department were insisted upon, desertions from the army would follow.

1864

W. F. Clark was authorized to borrow \$10,000 to buy 2000 bushels of corn for destitute soldier families.

It was announced that the Federals under Averill, Duffie, and Crook in their advance, and Hunter in his retreat, had taken everything they could lay their hands on; that there had been unprecedented drouth; and that it was impossible to supply the people and the soldiers unless the Confederate government should release the payment of tax in kind and permit payment in money.

10 September wheat was worth \$8.11.

The tax on real and personal property was 1½ per cent.

1865

W. F. Clark was an impressing agent.

There was a good deal of felony.

At the special term held April 24th, a resolution was passed, stating that the surrender of Lee had greatly demoralized the citizens, and that both soldiers and citizens were taking government property by force. Captain John Carpenter, of Carpenter's Battery, was ordered to take possession of all government property now in private hands, and turn it over to the state.

At the session of May 5th, it was represented that there was not enough grain on hand to support the soldier families till harvest. Twelve days later, the grain distributors were ordered to receive no more Confederate

schoolhouses.

The real and personal property valuation in 1860 was \$3,156,238. The churches were fifteen—nine Methodist, four Presbyterian, and one Union.

We close this chapter with three legends. The first claims that some peaceable Indians lived in White Rock Gap near Lowmoor, and frequented the distillery of Michael Karnes; and that by appointment the nearby farmers met at the distillery, looked up the Indians, and exterminated them.

Another states that Katherine Vanstavern taught the children of the four families once living on the site of Clifton Forge. An admirer was Harry Gorman, a graduate of William and Mary College. Two Indians came one day to the door of the schoolroom. Gorman fired upon them from the woods, killing one and causing the others to run. Very naturally, this led to the lovers becoming engaged. But before they were married, Katherine was seized by five Indians and taken bound in a canoe to the camp of the red men lower down Jackson's River. Gorman saw the performance while hunting, collected a party, came upon the Indians while they were asleep, and after several of the latter were killed, the maiden was rescued to become in due season the wife of the rescuer. But Cornelius, the first of the Vanstaverns in Bath, was born in Delaware in 1756, and his daughter Katharine married Joseph Carson in 1822, a date much too recent to fit into any Indian raid into the valley of Jackson's River.

Jacob Persinger is thought to have been born at the mouth of Potts Creek. When about twelve years old, he was taken with thirty other captives to the Shawnee towns and adopted by a squaw who had two boys. Boards were tied to their backs to make them straight, and every morning all three had to take a plunge bath, after which they ran about nude until their skins were dry. As a consequence of the treaty of 1764, the boy was brought in that year to Jackson's River. No one claiming him he went back to his foster mother, who was greatly pleased. The chief insisted that it was not right for him to stay with...

to the whites. The boy thought the Indians were no longer willing for him to be among them, and he made no further attempt to return. This time he was claimed by a German woman who had lost a son, although he did not have a scar from the bite of a rattlesnake, such as was on the foot of her own child. The returned captive was six feet four inches tall, while she was but four feet six inches. But she adopted him and he lived in her home a while. He went to school, but every day carried his rifle, knife, and tomahawk to the schoolroom. After some time, he built a cabin on Stony Mountain and lived the life of a hunter. He married Mary Kimberlin, who, on finding he had no bed except the floor and two bearskins, insisted that he adopt a more civilized way, and she carried her point. He became a good farmer and reared his large family well. He was a scout in the Dunmore War and a soldier in the Revolution. This story is probably correct in the main, although an older Jacob Persinger was the pioneer of that name on Potts Creek.

THE FAMILIES OF GREATER BATH



IN THIS book the spelling of proper names ordinarily follows the style now in common use. It is very true that present usage is not always the same as that of the colonial time. It is also true that these ancient spellings are a part of history. But in those days, each person who wielded a pen spelled a surname according to the way it sounded to him, and sometimes wrote it several different ways in the same document. How are we to choose in such a case as that? And how can we be sure of those instances where the deviation from modern usage is simply the work of a poor speller? Nevertheless, we give below some of the more conspicuous divergencies:

Abercrombie—Abercromby
 Benson—Benston
 Bourland—Borland, Boreland
 Byrd—Bird
 Byrnside—Burnside, Burnsides
 Carlile—Carlyle, Carlisle, Carolile
 Clements—Clemons
 Clendennin—Clendening
 Daugherty—Doharty, Docharty
 Dickenson—Dickerson
 Eddy—Edde
 Feamster—Feemster, Fimster
 Gay—Guy
 Gillespie—Galaspy
 Given—Givens
 Graham—Grymes

Hughart—Hogarth
 Kincaid—Kinhead
 Knox—Nox
 Lockridge—Loughridge
 Mayse—Mays, Maze, Mais
 McCay—McKay
 McClintic—McClintock
 McDannald—McDonel, McDonald
 McFarland—McFarlin
 Millroy—McElroy
 Montgomery—McGummery
 Moore—Moor
 Muldrock—Muldrough
 Rhea—Reah, Reagh
 Wanless—Wandless

According to C. K. Bolton, the following Ulster immigrants came from County Antrim: the Arbuckles, Campbells, Clarks, Crawfords, Givens, Harpers, Jacksons, Jamesons, McCays; from Derry, the Grahams, Lockridges, Pattons, Rheas; from Down, the Carliles, Dunlaps, Mathewses, Steuarts; from Donegal, the Brattons, Hamiltons; from Londonderry, the Kincaids; from Tyrone, the Burnsides, Knoxes, and Wills.

Certain of the families who have migrated from this county include names of considerable prominence. Thus James B. McCreary and his kinsmen, Thomas C. McCreery of Kentucky, are descendents of John McCreery, of the Cowpasture. Both these men have served in the United States Senate, and the former has twice been governor of his state. Dr. Charles McCreery, the first physician to remove the collar-bone in a surgical operation, which was done in 1813, is also of the same family. By way of North Carolina, we are told that Zebulon B., Robert B., and Robert E. Vance of North Carolina, are of the Vance family of Back Creek. All three served in Congress. The first was also governor of North Carolina, and the second was a brigadier general in the Confederate army. Meigs County, Tennessee, is named for Return Jonathan Meigs, a descendant of the Clendenins. C. C. O'Hara, an eminent geologist, appears to be a descendant of the O'Hara who once lived on the Cowpasture. William Bratton, one of the picked men of the Lewis and Clark expedition of 1803, was a grandson of Robert Bratton, of the Calfpasture. A monument stands over his grave in Indiana giving his services in that famous expedition. Colonels Robert and John McFarland, early pioneers of Jefferson County, Tennessee, are descendents of Duncan McFarland, as was also William McFarland, a congressman from that state.

The remainder of this chapter is devoted to paragraphic mention, in alphabetic order, of a large number of the families which are more or less associated with the history of this county. The list includes names belonging to the Alleghany area and the Calfpasture. Names belonging quite particularly to that portion of the old Bath which now lies in Highland are discussed in the author's history of that county. And as there is a History of Pocahontas, written by Reverend Mr. Price, there is no attempt in this chapter to cover that part of the old county that lies beyond the Alleghany Front.

The list does not assume to be exhaustive. In the case of Bath, as in the case of all counties once a part of the American frontier, there has all the while been coming and going. Names once prominent are now virtually forgotten. Some other names that were once here, yet never seem to have made more than a slight impress, are likewise all but forgotten. Certain names, especially those occurring in our men-

or would have more space, if we had been given the necessary information.

Some further explanation, bearing upon this chapter, will be found in the preface to this book.

* * * * *

Robert Abercrombie was a man of enterprise and more than ordinary education. He took up several large surveys, and seems to have lived several years on the stream named for him; Cromby's Run, otherwise Molly Moore's Run, but now called Thompson's Creek. He was one of the persons who followed Craighead to North Carolina.

James Anglin lived until about 1756 at the mouth of Benson's Creek, which at first was called Anglin's Creek. Like so many other settlers he became embarrassed by debt. The Indians may have had something to do with his leaving, although he seems to have made a new home beyond the Alleghany. We read of Isaac and other Anglins in that quarter, and there is an Anglin's Run near the western line of Greenbrier. Anglin's Ferry, now Philippi, was named for William Anglin.

Robert Armstrong, of Jackson's River, is mentioned by Doctor Walker in 1750. Another Robert Armstrong was living at the same time near Churchville, and so we cannot always tell which man is referred to in the records. There even seems to have been a third Robert. The one in Bath moved to Kentucky about 1793, but his son of the same name lived here several years longer, and was often foreman of the grand jury. He gave much attention to raising horses. Archibald Armstrong was a neighbor and probably kinsman, who finally removed to Augusta. An Archibald who died here in 1800 had children named Robert, Ann, Thomas, Isabella, William, and Jean. Ann was the wife of James Elliot.

John Baxter came to Back Creek with the Vances and removed to Pocahontas before 1800.

In 1755 the mother of James Beard made oath that her boy's ear had been bitted off by a horse. In those days the human ear was liable to get its owner into trouble. It was sometimes chewed off by ani-

picion as a convict. This James was probably a son of an older James. It was doubtless the one or the other who purchased the Crockett place on the Cowpasture in 1776. A James Beard had re-moved to Tennessee by 1794.

George Benson, a maternal ancestor to the late Joseph Benson Foraker, of Ohio, died near Williamsville about 1809. Several sons of his brother Matthias, went to Monroe.

Alexander Black, the first owner of the Byrd farm near Williamsville, died in 1764, leaving sons named William and Alexander. The latter and probably the former also, went to Kentucky with the McCreerys and settled in the same county. The James Black who owned Fassifern in 1794 seems of another family.

William Blanton, whose wife was Christina Gwin, lived a while somewhere near Williamsville. He moved to the vicinity of Union in Monroe County, where he was a prosperous and well known citizen, as well as a member of the first Methodist congregation west of the Alleghanies.

John Bollar, whom tradition styles a fearless soldier, was a planter on Jackson's River in 1762. His daughter Elizabeth, wedded a Lewis. The John who married a granddaughter of William Wilson and gave his name to Bolar Spring, was a son or grandson.

William Bonner, a veteran of the Revolution, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1759.

James Bourland came from Pennsylvania in 1752, and was murdered nine years later. One Thomas Murray was committed for the crime. Archibald seems to be a brother. His wife was Jean Jackson. James left a son named Andrew, and there were probably other sons.

Robert Bratton was one of four brothers. Samuel remained in Pennsylvania, James settled in Montgomery county, and the sons of the fourth went to South Carolina. Robert married the widow of Alexander Dunlap. His sons, James and Adam, remained here, two sons going to Kentucky. Adam, who married Agnes, a sister to William Given, settled on Jackson's River. James purchased in 1779 the farm and mill of James Rhea. Robert, son of Adam, married Elizabeth, a daughter

He was a major in the Revolution and a justice of Bath for 33 years. His adult children were Joseph, Margaret, John, and Rosanna.

Joseph and John Burns, brothers, settled in the Red Holes about 1792, Peter, a third brother, going to Tennessee. Joseph married Kate Keiffer, and John married Margaret Monroe. John died in the Red Holes in 1805. Of his seven children, Peter, who married Elizabeth C. Monroe, in 1817, was the only son to leave posterity in this county. The hamlet of Burnsville takes its name from this family.

James Burnside was a stepson to Archibald Clendennin, who willed him 300 acres in the "New Found Land." Burnside lived quite a while on the Bullpasture. He moved to Monroe, was burned out by Indians in 1763, and returned for about six more years. He died at Union in 1812. He was arbitrary and contentious, but an energetic trader and land operator. He had a sister Rachel. His descendants changed the spelling to Byrnside.

John Byrd, a brother-in-law to John and William Dean, was killed by Indians two years after his purchase on Jackson's River in 1754. Of the wife and six children who were carried away, John, Jr., is the only one we know to have returned. The family were trying to escape to Fort Dinwiddie. The son became so Indianized that it was quite a while before he could reconcile himself to the ways of his own people. He was a favorite with the red men, and made at least one attempt to go back to them. His wife was a Hamilton. There were seven children, but Andrew H., whose wife was Elizabeth Capito, was the only son to stay in Bath. He was twice its sheriff. A sister two years older than John, Jr., remained with the Indians. Another sister was Sarah, born in 1743. She does not seem to have been carried away, and chose John Dean as guardian.

James Callison came from Albemarle about 1749.

Charles Edward Cameron, born precisely twenty years later than Washington, was a soldier at Point Pleasant, where his only brother was killed. General Lafayette, who esteemed him as a personal friend, presented him with a gold-headed cane in 1781. He became a colonel. About 1790 he settled at Fassifern, which he named after his ancestral home in the Scottish Highlands. He died here in 1829.

Charles L. Francisco, son of his half-sister, Mary, and afterward county clerk. Colonel Cameron was of very estimable character.

James Carlile died on the Calfpasture about 1752, where he had for several years been living on a farm of 578 acres. He told the Lewises he did not want the land on account of the "barrens" in it, but would complete the purchase if he could have the portion of the survey east of the river. Otherwise he would leave, but asked payment for his improvements. These—on 400 acres—were sold to William Hamilton for \$87.50, against whom James, Jr., and the widow, Elizabeth, brought suit for the \$25 still due. Robert and John Carlile, of the Bullpasture were undoubtedly other sons. The late John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, was a grandson of Robert.

Joseph Carpenter came from New York in 1746, and took a large river-bottom survey a little below Covington. Tradition states that a first visit was in the spring and that he started a crop of corn. On his return in the fall, he found that a young buffalo had broken through the fence and was trying to relieve the owner of the trouble of harvesting. The poacher was promptly converted into steak. Carpenter came with a large family nearly grown, and he wished them to settle around him. He seems to have been living in 1776. Close by was another Carpenter family, that of a brother, the name of the pioneer appearing to be Solomon. John and Joseph were sons of Joseph, Sr., and Thomas and Jeremiah of Solomon. Two daughters of Joseph Sr., married Jeremiah Seely and John Mann. Of a later generation was Samuel, who died in 1842, leaving six children.

The Joseph Carpenter who came from England as an indentured servant, and lived about seven years with Loftus Pullin, was not related to the other families. He settled in Little Valley about 1790, and reared twelve children.

The father of John Cartmill came to the vicinity of Winchester during the infancy of settlement, and a part of the family homestead is still in the family, being owned by T. C. Cartmill, historian of the lower Shenandoah Valley. John was one of eleven children. His own sons were John, James, Samuel, and Thomas.

buried there in 1749. He left half the farm to his son, John, then about five years old, who later went to East Tennessee. The boy had a sister, Margaret, and James Burnside was a half brother. Archibald, Jr., a son by the first wife, moved to Greenbrier and was murdered by Indians in 1763. His wife was a Ewing. Five of his six children were also killed, but the wife escaped to the Cowpasture. George and Charles seem to have been other sons. The latter gave his name to the capital of West Virginia.

Hugh Coffey went to South Carolina about 1756.

John Cowardin, who married a Lewis, rented the Fort Lewis plantation after the death of Colonel Charles Lewis.

Alexander Crawford, Sr., lost his life in one of the massacres on Kerr's Creek. The son seems to have lived on the Cowpasture till after the Revolution, when he returned to Rockbridge. There were other Crawfords in Bath.

Captain Robert Crockett came to America in 1740, and died in Beverly Manor in 1746, leaving nine sons and a daughter. John and Archibald inherited the Cowpasture land, but moved to Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. John and James sold the Calfpasture property. Samuel, who inherited the place on Jackson's River, was a sergeant at Fort Dickenson in 1763. Robert, Jr., was killed in Tennessee, in 1769, where he was a member of a company of hunters. Whether the celebrated Davy Crockett sprang from this family we do not know. There were other Crocketts in Augusta in pioneer times.

William Daugherty was a blacksmith. The family was in Kentucky in 1791.

Patrick Davis, who was living near Windy Cove in 1750, removed to Greenbrier.

William Dean was a minister on the Brandywine in Pennsylvania. Shortly before his death, which took place in 1748, he purchased land in the Borden grant and on Jackson's River. The latter place fell to William, Jr., who sold it to his brother, John. The latter, who was also a minister, and in 1794 sheriff of Bath, died in 1811, aged about ninety. His daughters, Mary, Margaret, Alice,

John Donally died before 1772, and his farm seems to have fallen to John Clark, a son-in-law. Charles, who died on Stuart's Creek in 1733, was probably a brother. His children were Andrew, Charles Ann, and Catharine. Captain Andrew Donally moved to Greenbrier about 1769, and his stockade withstood a heavy attack by the Indians in 1778. A few years later he moved on to Kanawha County, of which he was one of the first justices.

Alexander Dunlap came from near Philadelphia and is said to have been the first settler on Great River. He became a captain of horse in 1743, but died the following year, leaving personalty to the then considerable value of \$811.48. His house stood near the spot now occupied by the Alleghany Inn at Goshen. His wife was Jean McFarland, and his children were John, Alexander, and Elizabeth. The first lived in Rockbridge. The other two went to Kentucky. Goshen Pass was first known as Dunlap Pass, and Bratton's Run was first Dunlap's Run. It was another Dunlap who gave his name to Dunlap's Creek.

John Eddy moved to Botetourt before 1797.

Thomas Feamster, a wheelwright, came from Pennsylvania and lived a while in Hampshire. In 1743 he was an appraiser of the estate of Christopher Graham. He died in 1797 on the farm near Williamsville where he had been living about half a century. His personalty amounted to almost \$4,400. A daughter hid his will and the estate was not settled for fifteen years. The document was at length found by a grandson, Thomas Sitlington, who burned it. The daughters of Thomas Feamster were Martha, Rachael, Elizabeth, Susanna, and Sarah, who married, respectively, John McCreery John Carlisle Adam Bratton, Joseph Wallace, and Hugh Brown. The only daughter of Sarah Brown married Matthew Wallace. The sons of Thomas Feamster were William and John, who moved away, the first settling in Greenbrier before his father's death. William was three times married. The second wife was a Black, the third was Mary Fulton. The three daughters by the first wife married and went to Indiana. The one son by the second was Thomas, who mar-

Conrad Fudge, who died in Alleghany about 1849, married a daughter of Jacob Persinger, by whom he had fourteen children. He owned lands then worth \$7,000, and left \$1,000 to each of five sons.

David Frame was the oldest son of John Frame, who came from Pennsylvania. The son purchased the Benjamin Lewis farm and lived on it some years, but moved to Greenbrier about 1797.

John Fulton was a pioneer of the Calfpasture. The Fulton Spring on Mill Creek seems to be associated with James or with a son. James died in 1753, leaving eight children.

James, Henry, John, Robert, and William Gay, whose names appear in the Pastures between 1745 and 1755, were brothers. Their sister, Eleanor, married William Kinkead. James died in 1776, leaving eight children. Several of the later Gays went to Kentucky.

Samuel Given purchased in Beverly Manor in 1738 and was one of the early justices of Augusta. His son William seems identical with the William Given of the Wilson settlement, who died in 1793, leaving ten children.

Christopher Graham, who died in 1748, was probably the father of John, who lived until 1771, and had eight children. One of these was Jean, who married Andrew Lockridge. Robert inherited a half-interest in his father's gristmill. Florence married her cousin, James Graham, a pioneer on the Greenbrier. It may have been her brother James, who was owning the Mitchell patent at his death in 1829. That he owned silver tableware besides a bed and curtains inventoried at \$45, indicates that he was comfortably situated.

Naphthalim Gregory was a soldier of the Indian war and must have died at an early age. His widow, Mary, continued to occupy the farm on Back Creek.

James Hall died about 1764, a date which suggests that he may have been a victim of the Indian raid in 1763. His appraisers were Thomas Feamster and George and John Lewis. His son Robert was in North Carolina in 1737, but as he purchased one-half of a Jackson survey five years later, he must have been one of the number who preferred the Augusta highlands to the Southern lowlands.

We are in some doubt as to who was the first Hamilton on Jackson's River and Back Creek, and there may have been more than a single pioneer in that quarter. Tradition relates that the first Hamilton family on Back Creek met for a while in Indian camping but

shelters continued to stand until a recent day. Charles, Osborn, and Robert seem to be sons of this family. Major Andrew Hamilton moved to Greenbrier, where he was a wealthy resident, owning much property in lands and slaves. He had a brother William. Two sisters married James McCay and William Mann, and a third married a Bowen.

Hugh Hicklin, who lived some years on the Millroy patent, was the oldest son of Thomas, of the Bullpasture, and he moved to Kentucky about 1797. Sonora Hicklin, who married the late William M. Boggs, of Napa, California, may have been a descendant. Mrs. Boggs left the statement that her great-grandfather Hicklin was in Kentucky before Daniel Boone.

Samuel Hodge died in 1773. His sons were John and James. The latter was born 1747. His daughters, Sarah, Agnes, Margaret, Catharine, and Elizabeth, married in order, a McDonald, a Martin, a McIlvaine, a Kelly, and a McCutchen. Another daughter was Eleanor.

John Henry Insminger, a blacksmith, lived a while on the Cowpasture and then went to Monroe, where he remained.

Captain William Jameson died about 1753. To John, his oldest son, he left his land on Jackson's River and his best suit of "close." Other sons were George, Andrew, and William, of whom the last named had the Calfpasture homestead. John left Augusta.

James Kelso was a servant in 1759. He married a daughter of John Sitlington, lived nearly opposite Lavery, and was a prominent citizen.

William Keyser purchased land on the west side of Warm Springs Mountain in 1797.

Even in the infancy of Augusta the Kincaids were many. The John who bought land on the Calfpasture lived at New London, in Pennsylvania, and at once conveyed the place to David Kincaid, of Albemarle.

James Knox, who died in 1772, lived a mile northeast of Williamsville. His children were James, John, Robert, Jean, Abigail, Elizabeth, and Mary. It is stated on

General Henry Knox, as is the usual claim. Jane, the mother of President Polk, was a daughter of one James Knox. That the latter was a kinsman is very probable.

The LaRue family is derived from Isaac, who settled near Winchester in 1738. Abraham, a son, moved to Augusta County.

Ralph Laverty died in 1792 at the mouth of Stuart's Creek, where he had lived near half a century. He was a person of some means and prestige, and until the Revolution his name often occurs in the Augusta records. But he operated a still, and on one occasion he was fined for being too drunk to give testimony. His second wife, whom he married in 1764, was Jean, widow of Robert Graham. His sons, William and Steele, settled on New River at the mouth of Indian Creek. The latter was killed by Indians. The former, who died a natural death in 1818, was the parent of fourteen children. The daughters of Ralph were Elizabeth, Agnes, Sarah, and Martha. To the first, who married James Hamilton, of Rockbridge, he left his homestead. The others married, in order, a Haddon, a Clark, and a Meek. In 1800, a slave named Chainey, belonging to the widow Laverty, murdered her own child. The people of Bath were not willing to see the woman hanged, and she was sent out of the county.

Captain John Lewis, of Warm Springs, was a son of Thomas and a nephew of Charles. He commanded a company at Point Pleasant, and was also an officer under Washington. He died in 1788, leaving four children, Thomas L., Elizabeth S., Charles A., and John B.

George Lewis was unrelated to the other connection. He came from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He seems to have been illiterate. His sons, John and Benjamin, between whom he divided his homestead, went to Greenbrier. Yet the father may have been the George Lewis who was exempted from head-tax in 1785 because of age.

James Lockridge seems to have come to the Calfpasture in 1753. He sold his purchase to his son Andrew and went to North Carolina. Andrew built a mill soon after his arrival, but in 1774 he removed to a large purchase north of Burnsville and died there in 1791. James and Lancelot were his brothers, and there was probably also a Robert. His own sons were John, Andrew, and James.

Cherokee Indians, is a descendant. Sarah, a daughter of the first James, married John Gay, son of James, and went to Kentucky. The celebrated Colonel Lockridge, of Texas, killed in Walker's filibustering expedition to Nicaragua, is believed to have been another descendant.

Humphrey Madison was a deputy sheriff in 1753 and was killed by Indians three years later. He must have lived on the Cowpasture, as his estate was appraised by four men of the Dickenson settlement.

Michael Mallow seems to be identical with the Michael whose father of the same name settled near Upper Tract in Pendleton County. The son was born about 1755 and carried off by Indians in childhood, but was restored. He was identified by a scar on the thumb. Michael, of Alleghany, died in 1830, leaving seven children.

Moses Mann, an early settler in Beverly Manor, died about 1758, and seems to be the father of John, William, and Thomas, of whom the first was the administrator. The brothers William and Thomas settled on Jackson's River. William died about 1778. His first habitation was a saltpeter cave, in which a son was born. His children were Moses, Thomas, William, John, Jenny, and Sarah. The sons were given land in Bath and Monroe. Thomas, brother of William Sr., traded with the Indians and lived until 1794.

Thomas Massie came from Frederick County.

James Mayse, a cooper, was the first pioneer in Bath to hold a civil office. He was killed by Indians, leaving personalty worth about \$150. His sons were William, Joseph, and Richard. The third, whose administrator was William Douglas, died in 1809. Joseph Mayse, of the Fort Lewis settlement, may have been a brother, yet we are not certain that there was an entire identity of surname. His son Joseph died in 1840 at the age of eighty-four. His brief captivity among the Indians is elsewhere mentioned. A severe wound in the battle of Point Pleasant induced his mother to ride there on horse-back with only a negro attendant. She nursed him back to recovery, yet at a much later time amputation of the injured leg became necessary. He had a brother Isaac.

Reese; of the latter, James and Samuel.

James McCay moved to Greenbrier.

John McClung, Jr., came from Rockbridge to Thompson's Creek in 1751, when only eighteen years old. His wife was Sarah McCutchen, and his sons were Robert, John, and William.

William McClintic purchased a part of the Bourland place in 1774, and lived there till his death in 1801. His sons were Alexander, William, Joseph, and Robert. Two daughters married Milhollens. A brother to William was so desperately wounded at Guilford that he only partially recovered. In 1786 the court of Botetourt recommended him for a pension. He died soon afterward, leaving a son.

John McCreery, a carpenter, was a settler of some means and enterprise. He died on his homestead in 1768, after dividing it between his sons John and Robert, both of whom were prominent in both civil and military life in this county before moving to Kentucky. The pioneer McCreery had also several daughters. Elizabeth married Colonel George Wilson in 1750. Wilson is mentioned in another paragraph. Jane married Major Andrew Donally, a pioneer of Greenbrier and Kanawha, and whose fort near Lewisburg was the scene of a battle with the Indians in 1778. Nancy—named for her mother, Nancy Crawford, of Dublin, Ireland—married James Huston, who went to Kentucky in 1783 and died at his home near Covington in 1818, at the age of ninety-five. The wife of John McCreery, Jr., was a daughter of Wallace Estill.

The children of John McDannald, who seems to have been a physician, were Samuel, John, Elizabeth, James, Mary, Rebecca, and William. Samuel was living on Mill Creek in 1790. John went to Ohio and James to Kentucky. Elizabeth was several years a captive among the Indians. As the widow of Robert Sitlington she gave \$1,000 to Windy Cove church.

Duncan McFarland seems to have come from Lunenburg County. Alexander and William were sons. The first was a soldier of the Revolution. He sold to Jacob Cleek and went to North Carolina. The other absconded about 1775, leaving his father in

Alexander Millroy seems to have moved to Rockbridge about 1762.

John Mitchell was living in North Carolina in 1766. But a John who may have been the same died in Augusta in 1771. His children were Thomas, Robert, John, James, Eleanor, Mary, and Elizabeth. One John Mitchell died a natural death in 1783 at David Frame's stillhouse; according to the verdict of the coroner's jury.

John Moore, who settled near the mouth of Thompson's Creek, was a victim of the Indians. According to tradition, his widow Molly accepted a brave as her second husband, and her son, Joseph, fought on the side of the red men, thereby arousing great indignation among the white people who had known him in boyhood. This legend may be confused as to names and details. Moore is not one of the rare names and it was not rare in pioneer Augusta. At all events the Moore name was not blotted out in Bath, and a Joseph Moore was living in this county in 1797.

Richard Morris died on Jackson's River in 1805. His nine children seem mostly to have gone to Ohio. Isabella and Frances married, respectively, William Elliot and Archibald Armstrong.

Andrew Muldrock died in 1758 or 1759, leaving a will which was not put on record. The widow, Jean, seems to have moved to the mouth of the Cowpasture.

Anthony Mustoe came to Warm Springs Valley about 1790. He was associated with William Chambers in some land operations.

In 1762 Michael O'Hara was a ward of Alexander Millroy.

John Oliver, a large landholder and a prominent citizen, died in 1791, leaving a son of the same name.

Jacob Persinger was one of the earliest pioneers of Potts Creek and had a numerous posterity. His son Jacob died in 1841, leaving eleven children. To his brother Henry, who preceded him seventeen years, there were horn ten.

Adam Porter settled on Porter's Mill Creek shortly after the Revolution, and built a gristmill. Three son were Robert, Reese, and Adam.

John Putnam was born in Massachusetts in 1764, and came to Stuart's Creek at the age of thirty. As Jephtha Putnam he was a fighter in the Revolution when a boy of thirteen.

Creek and the mill race. John Ramsey, who married the widow of Robert Gay, purchased the Coffey place.

William Renick owned the Benson farm for seven years before moving to Greenbrier, and may have lived on it.

William Rhea died on Mill Creek in 1801, after having lived there at least thirty years. His sons were William and John. To a grandson he left a copy of "Whitefield's Sermons."

James and William Scott appear to be brothers. The latter died in 1751, and the widow married Joseph Carpenter, the guardian of his children. Elizabeth Scott, who died in 1841, was an aged widow who left \$200 to the Presbyterian church at Covington.

Andrew Sitlington, who came to America before 1760, and to the Cowpasture soon after 1766, lived chiefly on the Craighead farm till his death in 1804. To relatives and friends he left sums amounting to \$3,000. Like his brother Robert he had no children. A third Sitlington was John, who lived at the mouth of Stuart's Creek. William and James were his sons. The latter was killed in the battle of Falling Spring, though not, it is said, until he had slain two of the foe. His scalp, identified by its yellow hair, was recovered. William, who died in 1772, has many descendants, although the surname has for several decades been extinct both in Bath and Highland. The Sitlingtons were people of much thrift and prominence.

James Sloan, a neighbor, to the McClungs, married a daughter of John Sitlington.

James Stuart gave his name to the stream first known as Stuart's Mill Creek. He was probably a brother-in-law to Ralph Laverty, and was killed by Indians in 1757. James, Ralph, and John were then minor children. James and Ralph went to Tygart's Valley, where the former died in 1777, probably while in militia service. Robert, who was living on the patent in 1789 and keeping a store, was probably the oldest son.

Van and Leonard Swearingen, living on Mill Creek in 1790, were to be descendants of the Van who was living in Berkeley County in 1738.

the red man. Edward, the administrator, seems to be a brother. There were a William and a younger Thomas. Robert, a soldier at Point Pleasant, was born in 1758. Joseph, living in 1781 on the Botetourt section of Jackson's River, was probably of a distinct family.

The surname Usher calls up a romance, of which our knowledge is all too fragmentary. One Edward Usher wedded the only daughter and sole heir of a member of the English aristocracy. After a few years she was left a widow and sought a reconciliation with her father. She was walking toward his mansion, leading her children, when he drove by. The parent merely tossed her a coin with the remark that that was all the brats should have of his property. In some unknown manner, the three daughters came to the Dickenson settlement. In 1745, James Knox, as guardian of Ann Jenny Usher, executed the first fiduciary bond on record in Augusta County. She married Loftus Pullin, of the Bullpasture. Martha married Colonel John Dickenson, and Margaret married William Steuart of the upper Cowpasture. Steuart, an educated Scotchman, came to America when about twenty years old, but the ship he took passage with was captured by pirates and he was set ashore with nothing at all but a piece of canvas. All three had families. There was almost certainly a brother, who must have emigrated from this region. The aristocratic grandparent finally relented and sent an agent to America, but the sisters did not know of it till afterward, and do not seem to have been much interested in the matter.

Samuel Vance came to Mountain Grove by 1765, and lived there till his death in 1807. His children were James, Benjamin, Ally, Allen, Patsy, Nancy, Sarah, and Elizabeth. John would appear to be a brother to Samuel.

James Waddell bargained for his survey on the Cowpasture in 1743. He fell into debt to a number of people and betook himself to Pennsylvania in 1747. Robert Bratton attached a mare. Lavery was his security to John Scott on a note of \$21.86. Scott brought suit, and Lavery petitioned that he might be allowed to patent Waddell's survey, the face of the note and the purchase price of the land

Thomas Wallace came from Delaware in 1781, purchased the upper half of the McCreery homestead, and died on it in 1799. His children were Matthew, David, Josiah, John, Benjamin, Joseph, Thomas, Polly, and Nancy. Matthew, born in 1772, is the ancestor of the Wallaces of Bath. General W. H. L. Wallace, killed in the Battle of Shiloh in 1862, sprang from another branch.

James Ward, born about 1727, lived some years at Warm Springs where he kept a tavern. He was a lieutenant, and was a brother-in-law to Sampson Mathews and Matthew Arbuckle. He removed to Anthony's Creek in 1769. John Ward, excused from poll tax in 1768, seems to have been his father and to have lived with him at Warm Springs. Colonel William Ward, the oldest of the seven children of James, was taken by Indians near Fort Dinwiddie, but was restored. He was a justice of Greenbrier and otherwise a leading man there. He finally removed to Ohio, where he founded the city of Urbana in 1805. Captain James Ward, the second son, was killed at Point Pleasant.

William Warwick came from Williamsburg and married Elizabeth Dunlap. His sons were Charles and John. The latter was a scout in the Indian war and went to Kentucky in 1789. Captain Jacob Warrick, a son, was killed at Tippecanoe, and Warrick County, in Indiana, is named for him. General Harrison complimented his company by saying he had never seen a finer body of men. Major Jacob Warwick owned for a while the Fort Dinwiddie farm. He moved to Pocahontas about 1800. Three sons-in-law were Charles E. Cameron, Sampson Mathews, and William Gatewood.

Joseph Watson died in the spring of 1747, and the widow married John McCapen. In the inventory of Watson's effects is the first mention in Augusta of knives and forks, their value being fifty-eight cents.

Elisha Williams came from Frederick County. Hazel Williams, whose wife was Rachel Cauley, was a miller on Lick Run in 1792.

William Wilson, of Bolar Run, came from Brandywine Creek in Pennsylvania about 1760. He was a miller and a hunter.

separated surveys, but appears to have lived at Green Valley. During the Indian war he commanded a company of militia. About 1763 he removed to the west of Pennsylvania and settled near where he had campaigned in the Braddock war. After the Revolution began he was lieutenant colonel of the Eighth Pennsylvania, but died in that service in 1777.

Archibald Withrow was born in 1773 and died at the age of seventy.

Peter Wright settled on the site of Covington and had a grist-mill. Fort Young was built on his homestead. He died about 1758, and his son of the same name was his executor.